Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

the inhabitants thereof."

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic

lpal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF United States, but the Commander of the ARMY,

HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, CIVIL, service, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interpreted

with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war

power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to every on the war, and MURT CARRY IT ON, AC-

conding to the Laws of war ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. Adams.

ER 2 TURE

ENTIFIC MEN. tific men of Eng-piblical agitations

is of the natural incere regret that incere regret for casting doubt of the Holy Scripmoposible for the ok of nature, to contradict ympay appear to the physical science condition of process of the physical science should be many who do not account of the account of the are placing the process of the process of

d ten names have
g thirty F. R. S.*g,
are the following:
Balfour, M.D.,
LL. D. Sir David
mas Remer Jones,
Main, Lieutenant
Thomas RichardL. D., Adam Sedg1 John Stenhouse, per and as author, be declaration, and HERSCHEL.

stember 6, 1864. o a declaration for to a declaration for ng, or at all events you have sent me. It'se was to put it it is pressed upon n of a similar ap-ne distinctly to de-that I consider the o avow or disavow, ting, any religious arefully or cautious arefully or cautiousappend my name an infringement of rds the freedom of try with especial protest against my n' being construed afidelity. My sense of the Scripture re the world, and I them. But I conschievous, having a ward a new shibbous partisanship) to the already teo istian world. I do re apparent on the re apparent on the artifice of human n which the most t on such subjects the most gently e expression of re-

e expression of re-on the feelings of Il-intentioned men ersial hostility. servant, . HERSCHEL. BOWBING. eter, August 27. spirit of the docu-ed, I cordially conmately harmonize inconsistent with axioms, rather-roclaim an approval supererogation as it of agreement with tical problem. But as arrived when we ourselves from the ecds—all enforced ons, all compromisons, all compromisarrying out to their investigations and mer to exercise the mod the interest of an by allowing the s not possible—nor, not comparisons before the past and the resent time. The proad daylight—out in the control of the past and the resent time. The proad daylight—out in the control of the past and the resent time. The proad daylight—out in the resent time is converted by inquiring knowledge of contending from its cobwebs, ons. Nothing less hose who believe; anded by those who sked in the interest on in giving to the last, and reverently at they may. The hope, or comfort, ingto the intellectual be able to the control of the intellectual the shele of the control of the cont

s, we shall be able ad, and we may be verities which have f agitated centuries IN BOWRING. &c., London. st, and many have

to avoid invidious in Baltimore, howantecedent events, as to challenge esears ago, Abraham stitutionally elected. States, on his way be inaugurated, was re, in the way Nicoame to the World's e actually reached founded were the numental City asto the way Nicosummon some regith, to prevent the rebels, they met the or President's wellmeself. They were der the gaze of the hat city. Compare the test of the state of the hat city. Summon some register the gaze of the hat city. They were der the gaze of the hat city. They were der thousand votes and the Marylaed sed chiefly of Baltiagainst. 44 for his summor is the compared to the state of the compared the compared the state of the compared t

THE LIBERATOR -18 PUBLISHED -

> EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. -AT-

MASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

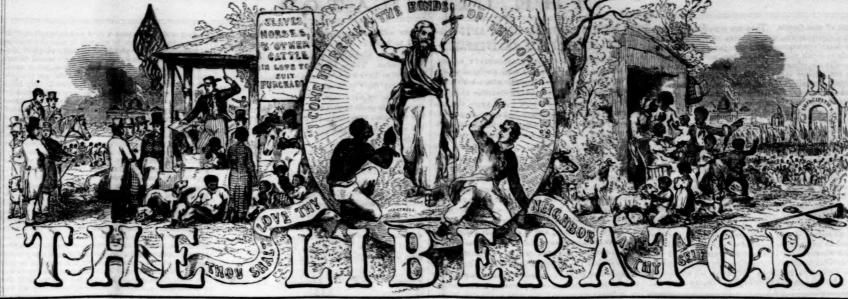
TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN LARS, if payment is made in advance.

F All remittances are to be made, and all letters maining to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be Advertisements of a square and over inserted three

If and five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents or three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertiseentrieserted on reasonable terms. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-

Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are arised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancial menittee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the , vis: - WENDELL PRILLIPS, EDBUND QUINCY, ED apply Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WW. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 50.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1766.

Selections.

OUR LAST DAY IN DIXIE.

"Edmund Kirke" contributes to the December thanke a concluding chapter of his Richmond

At the outer door stood Jack and the ambulance! dr presence assured us a safe exit from Dixie, my feelings found expression somewhat as fol-

How are you, Jack? You're the best looking drky I ever saw."

"Is bery well, Massa, bery well. Hope you's
vell," replied Jack, grinning until he made himself
oglier than Nature intended. "I's glad you tinks

od looking! You're better looking than any man, black or white. I ever met."

"You've old notions of beauty," said the Judge,
miling. "That accounts for your being an Aboli-

wist." And I added, in a tone too low for Jack to hear, "It only implies that, until I saw that Jarky, I doubted our getting out of Dixie." The Judge gave a low whistle. t a rat?

"Yes, a very big one. Tell us, why were you so long behind time?"

"I'll tell you when the war is over. Now I'll take you to Libby and the hospitals, if you'd like to

We said we would, and, ordering Jack to follow with the ambulance, the Judge led us down the principal thoroughfare. A few shops were open, a few negro women were passing in and out among them, nego women were passing in and our among them and a few wounded soldiers were limping along the sidewalks; but scarcely an able-bodied man was to be seen anywhere. A poor soldier, who had lost both legs and a hand, was seated at a street-corner, asking aims of the colored women as they passed. Pointing

bim, the Judge said:
"There is one of our arguments against reunion ou will walk two squares, I'll show you a thou-

All asking alms of black women? That is anothndication of what you are coming to."
le made no reply. After a while, scanning our He made no reply. After a while, scanning our faces as if he would detect our hidden thoughts, he aid, in an abrupt, pointed way,
"Grant was to have attacked us yesterday. Why

"How should we know?" "How should we know?"
You came from Foster's only the day before.
That's where the attack was to have been made."
"Why wasn't it made?"
"I don't know. Some think it was because you

LIBBY AND SON.

SHIP-CHANDLERS AND GROCERS.

allowing space for a tier of dungeons under the side-salk; but in the rear the land sloped away till the descent-floor rose above-ground. Its unpainted

ralls were scorched to a rusty brown, and its sunk-

Opening a door at the right, he led us into a large, igh-studded apartment, with a bare floor, and greasy from walls hung round with battle-scenes and heap lithographs of the rebel leaders. Several

alf pompous, half obsequious way, said to Judge

are you related to Dr. Turner, of Fayette

Sefore I could add another word, the Judge said:
"No. Major; these gentlemen hail from Georgia.
hey are strangers here, and I'd thank you to show an over the prison."

Certainly, Colonel, most certainly. I'll do it

replied, adopting, at a life from the Judge, the Georgia dialect.

We descended a rough plank stairway, and entered the basement. It was a damp, mouldy, dismal place, and even then—in hot July weather—as cold as an ice-house. What must it have been came in, and were expected out that way."
"Oh! That accounts for your being so late! You think we are spies, sent in to survey, and report on in midwinter! The keeper led us along the wall to where Streight and his party had broken out, and then

"No, I do not. I think you are honest men, and

And I have no doubt it was because he " said so " hat we got out of Richmond.

By this time we had reached a dingy brick building, from one corner of which protruded a small sign, bearing, in black letters on a white ground, the

and, with half an effort, have crushed him, and-I did not do it! Some invisible Power held my

to see the place, step down with me.

gers."
The Judge whispered, "You're overdoing it. Hold in." Turner winced like a struck hound, It was three stories high, and, I was told, eighty set in width, and a hundred and ten in depth. In fant, the first story was on a level with the street,

but smothering his wrath, smilingly replied:
"The place wasn't clear then. It was filled with "The piace wash t clear then. It was filled with straw and rubbish. The Yankees covered the opening with it, and hid away among it when any one was coming. I caught two of them down here one day, but they pulled the wool over my eyes, and I let them off with a few days in a dungeon. But that fellow Streight would outwit the devil. walls were scorched to a rusty brown, and its sunka dors and low.windows, filled here and there with
a dusky pane, were cob-webbed and weather-stained, giving the whole building a most uninviting and
desolate appearance. A flaxen-haired boy, in raggad "butternuts" and a Union cap, and an old man,
in gray regimentals, with a bent body and a limping
gait, were pacing to and fro before it, with muskets
to their shoulders; but no other soldiers were in
sight. is the keeps?" I asked. "Ye's got lots

"No-only six. Step this way, and I'll show you."
"Talk better English," said the Judge, as we fell a few paces behind Turner on our way to the front of the building; "there are some schoolmasters in "If Ben. Butler knew that Richmond was defended by only such men, how long would it be before he took it?" I said, turning to the Judge.

"Several years. When these men give out, our comen will fall in. Let Butler try it."

Georgia."
"Wal, thar' ha'nt—not in the part I come from." "Wal, thar' ha'nt—not in the part I come from."
The dungeons were low, close, dismal apartments, about twelve feet square, boarded off from the remainder of the cellar, and lighted only by a narrow grating under the sidewalk. Their floors were incrusted with filth, and their walls stained and damp with the rain, which in wet weather had dripped down from the street."

"And how many does we commonly lodge were."

discresin Secession gray were lounging about the room, and one of them, a short, slightly-built, toutful-looking man, rose as we entered, and, in a

The Judge returned the greeting with a stateli-ies that was in striking contrast with his usual frank and condial manner, and then introduced the officer a "Major Turner, Keeper of the Libby." I ad heard of him, and it was with some reluctance that block his proffered hand. However, I did take it, and

saying as he did so:

"Ye carn't pass yere, Sir. Ye must gwo round "No, Sir. I am of the old Virginia family." (I we met a negro-whipper nor a negro-trader who i not belong to that family.) "Are you a North rolinian?"

This drew my attention to the spot, and I noticed that a space, about fifteen feet square, in the centre of the room, and directly in front of the sentinel, had been recently dug up with a spade. While in all other places the ground was trodden to the hardness and color of granite, this spot seemed to be soft, and had the reddish-yellow hue of the "sacred and fee are the second statement of the sacred statement o Certainly. Colonel, most certainly. I'll do it seems and the little man bustled about, put on his cap, and the little man bustled about, put on his cap, are a few orders to his subordinates, and then led atthrough another outside door into the prison. He was a few rods in advance with Colonel Jaquess when large Ould's sid to me:

Your prisoners have belied Turner. You see he's me the hyena they've represented."

"I'm not sure of that," I replied. "These cringmanid-mannered men are the worst sort of tyrants when they have the power."

But you don't think him a tyrant?"

"Ido. He's a coward and a bully, or I can't read

soft, and had the reddish-yellow hue of the "sacred soil." Another sentry was pacing to and fro on its other side, so that the place was completely surrounded! Why were they guarding it so closely? The reason flashed upon me, and I said to Turner:

"I say, how many barr'ls hes ye in thar?"

"Enough to blow this shanty to —," he answered, curtly.

"I reckon! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlerson was agwing ter rescue'em—the Yankees?"

and sometimes thirteen hundred of our officers have been hived within those half-dozen desolate rooms and filthy cellars, with a space of only ten feet by two allotted to each for all the purposes of living!

Overrun with vermin, perishing with cold, breathing a stifled, tainted atmosphere, no space allowed them for rest by day, and lying down at night "Yes, a heap."

We passed a long hour in the Libby, and then visited Castle Thunder and the bospitals for our wounded. I should be glad to describe what I saw in those "Institutions," but the limits of my paper forbid it.

It was five o'clock when we bade the Judge a friendly, good-bye and took our seat in the ambu-

their lives the forfeit, if they caught but one streak of God's blue sky through those flithy windows—they have endured there all the horrors of a middle passage. My soul sickened as I looked on the scene of their wretchedness. If the liberty we are fighting for were not worth even so terrible a price—if it were not cheaply purchased even with the blood and agony of the many brave and true souls who have gone into that foul den only to die, or to come out the shadows of men—living ghosts, condemned to the brask.

walk the night and to fade away before the break-ing of the great day that is coming—who would not We arrived near the Union lines just as the sun We arrived near the Union lines just as the sun was going down. Captain Hatch, who had accompanied us, waved his flag as we halted near a grove of trees, and a young officer rode over to us from the nearest picket-station. We despatched him to Gen. Foster for a pair of horses, and in half an hour entered the General's tent. He pressed us to remain to dinner, proposing to kill the fatted calf—"for these my sons were dead, and are alive again, were lost, and are found." ory out for peace, for peace on any terms?

And while these thoughts were in my mind, the cringing, foul-mouthed, brutal, contemptible ruffian who had caused all this misery stood within two paces of me! I could have reached out my hand, arm, for murder was in my heart.

"This is where that Yankee devil Streight, that raised hell so among you down in Georgia, got out," said Turner, pausing before a jut in the wall of the room. "A flue was here, you see, but we've bricked it up. They took up the hearth, let themselves down into the basement, and then dug through the wall, and eighty feet under ground into the yard of a deserted building over the way. If you'd like to to see the place, step down with me." were lost, and are found." We let him kill it, (it tasted wonderfully like salt pork,) and in half an hour were on our way to Gen.

Butler's headquarters.

CATHOLIC VIEW OF EMANCIPATION.

"MARYLAND A PREE STATE."

"We would, Major. We'd be right glad ter," I replied, adopting, at a hint from the Judge, the The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, the organ of the most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, edited by the Rev. Dr. Purcell and Bishop Rose-crans, contains the following editorial article on the adoption of our new Constitution. It will no doubt be read with interest by our Catholic subscribers in Maryland, and will repay perusal by all classes:

MARYLAND A FREE STATE.

Among the many extraordinary events which have occurred since the commencement of the war, none have surpassed in importance the proclamation of Governor Bradford, proclaiming the adoption of the new Constitution, and declaring Maryland a free said:

"It's three feet thick, but they went through it, and all the way under the street, with only a few caseknives and a dust-pan."

"Wal, they war smart. But, keeper, whar, wus yer eyes all o' thet time? Down our way ef a man couldn't see twenty Yankees a wuckin' so fur six weeks, by daylight, in a clare place like this yere, we'd reckon he warn't fit ter 'tend a pen o' nignation of her neople: some will maintain that it is

an injustice and a grievance, and will attribute the result to illegal and tyrannical interference with State rights. This must be expected. An event so important cannot happen without exciting the pas-sions of many, but the triumphant party can afford to hear with charity much angry declamation. We rejoice that Maryland, the cradle of the Catholic Faith in the United States, is now untarnished with slavery; that the "Word made flesh" is no more dishonored by having His creatures in the same flesh sold as chattels in her markets; and that the Cross, the true sign of liberty more as than any haves. He was the most unruly customer I've had in the twenty months I've been here. I put him in keep, time and again, but I never could cool him down."

Where the boars 2" I asked. "Ye's got lots eer where men and women are offered for sale to the highest bidder. It is a subject for congratula-tion to every Catholic heart.

tion to every Catholic heart.

This thing of slavery has fastened itself on the hearts of many people, and hence these remarks will be distasteful to such persons, and find ample and bitter retort in words and in paragraphs. But we are willing to let time judge between us. We have never met with any one who professed his regret that the Church had emancipated the enslaved in the early times of her history; and let a generation elapse, and he will be a bold man who will talk of restoring to Maryland this slavery which she has thrown out of doors. A generation will be suffigrating under the sidewark. Their hoors were incrusted with filth, and their walls stained and damp with the rain, which in wet weather had dripped down from the street."

"And how many does ye commonly lodge yere, when yer hotel's full?" I asked.

"I have had twenty in each, but fifteen is about as many as they comfortably hold."

"I reckon! And then the comfut moughtn't be much ter brag on."

The keeper soon invited us to walk into the adjoining basement. I was a few steps in advance of him, taking a straight course to the entrance, when a sentinel, pacing to and fro in the middle of the apartment, leveled his musket so as to bar my way, saying as he did so:

The side was they comfortably hold."

The keeper soon invited us to walk into the adjoining basement. I was a few steps in advance of him, taking a straight course to the entrance, when a sentinel, pacing to and fro in the middle of the apartment, leveled his musket so as to bar my way, saying as he did so:

return of peace to make her fields fertile and her barren plains disappear beneath the hard hand and sweating brow of the white laborer. This will be the result of her emancipation. This will be the triumph of the poor white man who was heretofore excluded from the soil. Great farms, which were excluded from the soil. Great farms, which were more and more exhausted from year to year will be subdivided, and the hand that owns will reap the harvest, and think it no dishonor. And with this change in physical prosperity will be also a moral change. The Catholics of Maryland have done much for the Faith. Her prelates, her people, and the noble religious and literary institutions, which have given her honor before all the Catholics in the land, will now be placed in a position to accomplish land, will now be placed in a position to accomplish greater things for God. They are too noble-minded and generous to regret the loss of slavery, if such re-sults as we anticipate shall follow the political ac-

swered, curtly.

"I reckon! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlet the hyena they've represented."

"I' not sure of that," I replied. "These cringments have the power."

"But you don't think him a tyrant?"

"I' do. He's a coward and a bully, or I can't read before."

The Judge laughed boisterously, and called out to rectain."

I say, Major, our friend here is painting your along, in a sycophantic way.

"I hope he is making a handsome man of me," said the thougher, in a sycophantic way.

"No, he isn't. He's drawing you to the life—as if plank floor, and arrow, dingy windows, to whose man only a few broken panes were clinging. A row

swered, curtly.

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"It is not sure of that," I replied.

"I reckon.! Put 'em thar when thet feller Dahlegreen wus a-gwine ter rescue 'em—the Yankees?"

"It is a to more; but that was enough to reveal the black seething hell the rebellion has brewed. Can there be any peace with miscreants who thus the black seething hell the rebellion has brewed. Can there be any peace with miscreants who thus the black seething hell the rebellion has brewed. Can there be any peace with miscreants who thus the black seething hell the rebellion has brewed. Can there be any peace with miscreants who these the black seething hell the rebellion has brewed. Can the

did an election pass off more quietly. Indeed, there was a serious, solemn aspect on the body politic, as if the constituents deeply felt that they were called to act in a fearful crisis—to decree the life or death of the Nation. And they elected it to live. 'Happy art thou, O Israel! who is like unto thee, O People, saved by the Lord?'"

MATTERS AND THINGS AT BEAUFORT.

BEAUFORT, (S. C.,) Nov. 9th, 1864. 1009 had voted

was found that 1009 had voted, and that 976 votes had been cast for Abraham Lincoln, and 33 only for George B. McClellan. A ratification meeting was held in the evening, attended with bonfires, patriotic speeches, and excellent music by the post (colored) band.

The negroes enjoyed it finely, and entered into it with patriotic zeal and life. I was amused and gratified at the good nature and earnestness manifested by them. At times, large numbers would gather around the place of voting; yet good order prevailed, and the voting proceeded as regularly as in the rural districts of New England. An attempt was made by a white Irish soldier to practise a little deception. He was a McClellanite, of course; would ask to see their tickets, and then pass back a McClellan ticket, thinking thereby to deceive them, McClellan ticket, thinking thereby to deceive them, and thus improve the prospects of his own candidate. But it was no go; the negro was too shrewd, and was not to be caught in that way. The poor fellow was soon detected in his fraudulent scheme, and was in a good-natured way jostled about from and wretchedness, the government and the people should unite to provide them with shelter, clothing and food, until they can make arrangements to provide for the growth to the other. He vortured to one end of the crowd to the other. He ventured to suggest that he was too roughly treated. One of the foremost in the play replied, "Look here, white man! suppose one of us should go among your folks, and do as you have among us, would he have fared as well as you have? No! you would have trampled him to the ground, and smashed his head for him." I verily thought the speaker was right; it evidently would have been so, and the poor follow. it evidently would have been so, and the poor fellow had good reason to thank his stars that African for-bearance is more elastic than Saxon or Celtic.

An instance of cunning shrewdness came to my knowledge, which I cannot forbear to relate. It shows the aptness which some of the Africans have To exhibits, also, a new mode of electioneering, that would cap the climax of the cutest and most skilful Yankee. A small package of votes was given to one, the night before the election, to distribute. He pocketed them, and on the morning of the 8th obtained an early breakfast, then went among his neighbors, and offered the tickets for sale at twenty-five cents each, representing, of course, that they to make a good turn, even at the expense of others. It exhibits, also, a new mode of electioneering, that would cap the climax of the cutest and most skilful

of tin wash-basins, and a wooken trough which served as a bathing-tub, were at one end of it, and half-a-dozen cheap stools and hard-bottomed chairs were littered about the floor, tut it had no other fursize and appointments, and two basements floored with earth and filled with debris, compose the famous Libby Prison, in which, for months together, thousands of the best and bravest men that ever even to the best and bravest men that ever the prisoners were in the Libby, its contents having recently been emptied into a worse sink in Georgia; but almost constantly since the war began, twelf with one one in through the dingy windows; but the few served as a bathing-tub, were at one end of it, and half-a-dozen cheap stools and hard-bottomed chairs were littered about the floor, tut it had no other fursives and flate with earth and filled with debris, compose the famous Libby Prison, in which, for months together, thousands of the very would not effect their diabolical by the same of the labely of the sold of the strongest and the strongest and the bravest succumb to that the strongest and the bravest succumb to that the have been allowed to rot and to starve.

At the date of our visit, not more than a hundred prisoners were in the Libby, its contents having recently been emptied into a worse sink in Georgia; but almost constantly since the war began, twelf within those half-dozen chesolate rooms and fithy cellars, with a space of only ten feet by two allotted to each for all the purposes of living their coming within three feet of the strongest and the strongest and the bravest succumb to the strongest and th

rupt the election, and, if successful, to inaugurate a reign of terror over our loyal States. Hundreds of thousands of traitors had leagued together, under such seemly names as "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Sons of Liberty," &c., to let loose the rebel prisoners, assassinate our prominent loyal citizens, rob our banks, and wrap our cities in flames. Never were a people in more imminent peril. We were on the cap of a social volcano—we were at the edge of a political mælstrom! "Blessed be God! our dangers were discovered in time to be averted. Measures of precaution were so wisely and generally taken, that the diabolical plots of our enemies were thwarted; many of the instigators and desperadoes were arrested and imprisoned, and their accomplices were intimidated. the instigators and desperadoes were arrested and imprisoned, and their accomplices were intimidated. Nay, better still, the more enlightened portion of the Democratic party were alarmed by the rashness and savagery of their base allies; and knowing full well that neither fire nor the sword is discriminating, they co-operated with the loyal guardians of the public safety; and so effectually were the threatened outbreaks provided against, that never did an election pass off more quietly. Indeed,

We are looking forward with hope for a good work this coming winter. The signs are propitious,

Yours, respectfully, GEORGE NEWCOMB.

THE COLORED RACE.

Rev. Mr. Banvard, in his sermon on Thanksgiving day, which was on topics for the times said: The present condition of the colored race in this country, as well as of those in their father-land, is impressively BEAUFORT, (S. C.,) Nov. 9th, 1864.

The Election.—Yesterday was a gala day here with us. Excluded as we were from taking an active part in the exercise of that noble privilege, the elective franchise, it was thought best not to let the day pass without a public expression of our opinion, even though it could not Constitutionally tell in the final and great result. Accordingly, preparations having been made and notice given, polls were opened from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock, P. M., granting the privilege to all, black or white, who felt disposed to vote. It was done in this wise—each citizen or soldier came forward with his vote, a person received it in a closed box, with an aperture at the top, like a child's money-box, just large enough at the top, like a child's money-box, just large enough to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: another sat by with a book to receive the ballot: It is an appropriate and majestic symbol of Africa awaking to a new career, and is equally truthful and fitting as an emblem of Africa in our was found that 1009 bad voted, and that 976 votes and that 976 votes country as in her.

ATTACK ON GENERAL STONEMAN.

[The following extract from a private letter has een handed us for publication :]

In my last hurried note to you, on the morning bocketed them, and on the morning of the 8th obtained an early breakfast, then went among his neighbors, and offered the tickets for sale at twenty-five cents each, representing, of course, that they could not be had in any other way. He actually sold a number. This trick exhibits more cunning than honesty, and is an evidence that the passion for gain, af any cost, is not cannined to race or color.

This privilege of an informal vote, even, was highly appreciated; and though some did actually comman stepped up, and said they did not allow "Niggers" to sit at the table with white folks. Ganishis that they were casting legal votes, I believe the greater part understood it to be only a formal expression of opinion. That many fully realize the importance of the election, relative to their own condition, is evident from the deep anxiety they express. In some localities they prayed and fasted through the day. This morning, as I was walking down Buy street, a negro of some fifty years of age town Buy street, a negro of some fifty years of age town Buy street, a negro of some fifty years of age town Buy street, a negro of some fifty years of age town Buy street, a negro of some fifty years of age town Buy street, a negro of some fifty years of age town Buy street, a negro of some fifty years of age to be a subject to the subject of the subjec

dragged him off his chair, stunned and bleeding as be was, both kicking and knocking him, he being partially dragged on his knees, his arms hanging by his sides, and unable to make the least resistance or defence. While his wife pleaded with them for her husband, one of them rudely thrust her away, and continued to pound and kick him, saying at the same time they would kill him. All this transpired in much less time than it takes to tell it, and the few men left in the room were so far away from them much less time than it takes to tell it, and the few men left in the room were so far away from them that they had lacerated, cut, and bruised him in a frightful manner before he could be rescued. And when it was done, they swore that they were only sorry they had not killed him, and declared their in-tention of doing it yet, if they could only get the chance. They would kill any man who would tell them that their mother insulted him over a Nigger. It was well the General did not make himself known, as there were some 148 soldiers on the train. They as there were some 148 soldiers on the train. They would have cleared the house, I think The General was just from Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he had been confined for two months a prisoner.—N. Y. Tribune.

AN AFFECTING DESCRIPTION.

A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Port Royal as follows, concerning the dreadful condition in which the Union prisoners exchanged on Friday, the 18th ult., were found to be, and in regard to the great joy the poor fellows felt at their release from captivity, cruelty and starvation, unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare. The letter from Florida, published to-day, describes the terrible treatment our soldier prison "The rendezvous for the exchanges is at Venus

Point, on the Savannah river, a bend of the stream whence the spires and many of the houses of the city of Savannah are visible. Our boats are invariably the first at the rendezvous, anchored in midriver awaiting the rebel vessels, whose tardiness proceeds from the fact that it is only at the proper tide certair obstructions of the channel above can be crossed. Finally, they appear over the low marshes, belching their turgid clouds of dense black smoke, and in half an honr their uncouth, grotesque, towering shapes are puffing and wheezing near us.

Col. Mulford immediately goes in a yawl boat to
the Gen. Beauregard, a small steamer used by
Capt. Hatch, the rebel agent, as the flagship of his
transport squadron, and after a few moment's consultation, during which the rolls of the prisoners are transferred, the two agents go together on board one of the floating objects laden with the released men, and she is at once laid alongside a neat Union vessel, and the poor fellows are transhipped. Those of them who are able to move without aid pass to the protection of the old flag first; then come those (alas! there are many of this class) who hob-ble on crutches, and last the few whose helplessness requires that they should be carried on stretchers. In all this operation, the greatest formality is observed. A number of rebel civilians, with bands round their hats, labeled "Committee for the wounded," whose position corresponds with our own Sanitary Commission, accompany the boats from Savannah to attend on the sick, and assist in the transhipment, but seldom on either side is a word A different course is forbidden, and if on either side there happen to be a disposition to engage in conversation, watchful guards step up, and ask that the conversation shall cease. It is no uncommon thing to see a man who has been so crippled by scrofula that crutches were necessary to his locomotion, under the influence of his ecstacy at again being free, spurn from him his artificial supports, and walk, for a time, as erect and as instantaneously as he whom the Saviour miraculously cured by the healing waters of Bethesda. When the rebel boat moves off, and the men are huddled together on the decks of our own vessels, all fully understand that the last link which bound them to rebeldom has been severed; then rise hearty shouting and cheering, which only can be given under these circumring, which only can be given under these circumstances. There is the music of intense gratefulness in it. Three cheers and a tiger for the old flag; three more and a tiger for Col. Mulford; then comes a burst of song, most often the words being 'Rally count the flesh was forced. round the flag, boys, from near and from far; down with the traitor and up with the star '—the rebels still within hearing, probably gnashing their teeth at the pointed personal allusion, but everybody else feeling that the bad taste of the happy fellows is still within hearing, probably gnashing their teeth at the pointed personal allusion, but everybody else feeling that the bad taste of the happy fellows is excusable, even though exhibited under the sacred folds of a flag of truce. Then vermin-infested rags, till now highly prized as the only cover for nakedness, are rudely torn off and flung into the water, or cast with glee into the flaming furnaces of the steamers, and new clothes are issued, and a general cleaning-time inaugurated. But the bathing has long been needed, and scarcely comes soon enough. Many of the men, through illness or carelessness, are so begrimed with filth, that, were it not for the dead color of the blacked epidermis, they might be taken for the sons of Ham. The steamer Eliza Hancox, one of the exchange fleet, has a spacious deck, affording room for dancing, and Terpsichore finds her votaries, even though they are tatterdemalions, who dance not ungracefully in their streaming rags. As soon as possible, barrels of hot coffee are prepared, and hams are cooked, and boxes of hard bread opened for the refreshment of these men, to whom decent food had been for a long time unknown. It is a touching sight to see them, each with his quart can file by the steaming coffee barrels, and receive the refreshing draught whose taste has long been unfamiliar. It seems scarcely possible that men should feel such ehildish joy as they express in once more receiving this common stimulant. And then, the eager, hungry glare which their glassy eyes cast upou the chunks of ham as they clutch and devour their allowance with a wolf-like avidity! These facts can only be understood by the spectator in remembering that for months they have been deprived of a sufficient quantity of palatable food, and that the little they have received has been rarely cooked, because in a country abounding with fuel, and gloomy with immense pine forests, their jailors forbade them the poor privilege of adequate fires. At the prison pen near Milan, Ga., for some weeks there has been no

involuntary brushing of the garments if with them there is accidental contact. Imagine 25,000 of there is accidental contact. Imagine 25,000 of such wretched creatures penaed together in a space scarcely large enough to hold them, and compare their condition with the most miserable condition that can be imagined! The suffering of the Revolutionary captives on the prison ships at Wallabout Bay will not stand the comparison, and the horrible night in the Blackhole of Calcutta was also accepted to the contact of the cont carcely exceeds it in atrocity. Remember, too, that the men thus returned are the best specimens of the suffering. Only those are forwarded to us whom the rebel medical authorities decide to be strong enough to bear the fatigue of transportation.

Harrand Coll. Jilly.

REBEL BAVAGERY.

When the world hears of the late attempt to burn the City of New York, it will not fail to mark the peculiarly fiendish elements of the conspiracy. Under ordinary circumstances, an inn, the refuge of the weary and unsuspecting traveller, has a ch acter which should protect it from the torch of the incendiary, as if it were a hospital. But our great hotels are full of families, of women and of children

gathered together under a single roof—of those very classes to which, when they are in a beleaguered city, fair warning and opportunity of escape is given by a besieging general before beginning his bombardment. This wide-reaching crime, from which God has delivered us, would have been, if which God has delivered us, would have been, if consummated, an aggregate of hideous assassinations, closely resembling those committed by the Indian Thugs in more particulars than one. The exigencies of war—and they must always be numerous and painful—have driven us to nothing approximating in all that is horrible to the scene which this city would, but for the meriful interest. ch this city would, but for the merciful interpo sition of Divine Providence, have presented. The thought of what was, on that memorable t, but too probable, must send a thrill of horror igh the hearts of the most stolid. The plot ough the can never be forgotten. It will occupy a marked place in the pages of history, and the recital of its meditated atrocities, for years to come, will keep its

projectors in a pillory of continuous execration.

And yet their wickedness, so startling on account of its novelty, is no greater, perhaps not so great, as the absolutely barbarous manner in which the Confederates have treated their Federal prisoners of war. It is hard to write with even decent and dignified moderation of the sufferings of our captive soldiers. It is impossible, without crimsoning with righteous wrath to read of the filth, the fever, the festering wounds, the sickness, the starvation, the ate prison far more dreadful to our soldiers than the most hotly contested field. These shames have extorted from the rebel physicians themselves con extorted from the rebel physicians themselves con-tinual protests, the repetition of which shows that remonstrances have been at least inadequately heeded. These even nees of cruelty and neglect are enough of them west to prove that both are without excuse, since it is not to be supposed that these surgeons would ask of their government that which they knew it was impossible to grant. Neither can there belany pretence of retaliation. Public opinion would not permit us to maltreat our prisoners, even if there existed any official inclina-

with these facts before them-and how eas it would be to add to their number! we hope, who our foreign critics again take occasion to expatiate upon the unnatural cruelty of this war, that they will be good enough to state upon which side, i inion, the want of nature and of humanity It is time for the truth to shame these slanderers into something like decency. It is time that the distortion of facts, and the deduction from them of malicious and obstinate libels, met with some thing like a check from the moral sense of mankind All the world is interested in the suppression of the shameful criticism to which we have been subjected; for although it may be our turn to-day, to-morrow some other and perhaps far-distant people may be made the object of like calumnies. The comity o nations is not merely an idle phrase. Public reputation is quite as important, quite as much in need of honest judgment, quite as sacred in the eyes of all intelligent observers, as private character; and The London Times has no more right to lie about us in the mass than it has to lie about us individually feetly understand the full import of the words which we are using when we speak thus plainly. A foreign observer, who sees no shame in a war waged for the publicly-avowed purpose of perpetuating Slavery-no crime in a treason utterly causeless, or for which no valid cause has thus far causeiess, or for which no valid cause has thus lar-been assigned—no barbarism in murdering prisoners by inches, instead of mercifully putting them to death at once—nothing but ordinary retaliation in a plot to burn thousands of women and children in heir beds—a critic who finds in all these iniquities his silence, or by his stammering extenuations, that he is prejudiced, or interested, or malicious. There is no room for argument. There is no question for debate. The iteration of a few threadbare phrases has an interest in promoting the Slaveholders' Rebellion may rise in his place, may hem and haw, may stutter and sophisticate and insinuate to some purpose for a night or a week; but he really changes nothing; he does not make secession a virtue, nor the seceder a patriot. And as if those who have undertaken to carry a bad cause upon their shoulders were not already dreadfully overloaded, they must now find room for one of the most diabolica projects of the age; and whereas they have found er and treason and manthey must now invent some petty subterfuge by which to make the attempted conflagration of great city an act of commendable bravery and of righteous retribution. They are welcome to try it Let them seek in their repertory of soft words for a neat and mild one which can be twisted into an application fitted to their present embarrassing emer gency! Let them exert themselves to show that we ves brought this great peril to our own doors that we are more fortunate than deserving !- that the Gny Fawkeses of Mr. Davis did not, after all ocent creatures! effect what they attempted and that if they had effected it, they were duly provoked and are not to be severely censured The charitable ingenuity which has already so strenuously exerted in softening Confederate crimes, and in exaggerating Federal failure, has now a fairer field for its exercise. Not man-stealing, nor murder, nor theft, nor perjury, nor brutal cruelty are now to be argued into something like virtue

But if this same old whine of apology is to be d in, let us hear no more from newspapers printed in England, or from boroughmong Parliament, of Sepoy cruelties, of Chinese ries, of Kaffir crimes! Fighting is fighting, bombarding is bombarding, and besieging is besieg-ing; but sending spies, in the garb of civilians, into the enemy's cities to fire them under cover of the night, and to doom a sleeping population to the most frightful of deaths—this is a feature of war akin to poisoning wells, and to like strokes of military genius. Something of the old African nature which kindles villages that cattle may be conveniently stolen, must have been transmitted, pergh concubinage, to the Confederate ers. If so, the relationship must be a remote one, and the blood debased by mixture. An ordinary slave would shrink from such a crime. We were told that emancipation would bring terror; but houses are to be burned, the torches are plied by the hands of the lordly and superior ce. This opens a fine field for speculation, which leave to the shrewd and learned pro-Slavery

but here is a hellish scheme worthy of the glibbes

lawyer-logic of the leading columns! The devil

the worse appear the better reason!

elf never had a better opportunity of making

REBEL BRUTALITY.

The treatment of our prisoners in Georgia is disgrace to the American name and to humanity itself. The heart sickens at the details of the terrible condition of those prisoners who have recently been exchanged, and yet we are told that these are the best cases—as for the others, exchange is impos-sible! Are they demons that can coolly and by sible! Are they demons that can coolly and by system perpetrate atrocities which have hitherto been unheard of outside of heathen darkness? If we had to do merely with the deprivation of the ordinary food and conveniences of prison life, excuses might be found in the straightened condition of the South. But the prisoners suffer for want of a sufficient quantity of even the coarsest and com-monest food in the heart of the producing regions, where there are no difficulties of transportation. They are chilled to death for want of fuel in the

midst of vast forests. They are crowded into close THE THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTI-SLAand nuny quarters, whose extent of space is not of the least consequence to the jailers. They are made to drink filthy water when pure can be ob-tained in abundance. The rebel surgeons themselves cry out against the pitiable condition of their pa-tients. But all in vain. Some malign power, be-hind the mysteries of rebel statecraft, continues its ruthless work of destroying and filthy quarters, whose extent of space is not o ruthless work of destroying by hunger, cold, filth, vermin, madness and death in all its horrible forms, thousands of unarmed and harmless men. And these unparalleled sufferings call forth demoniac exulta from the central organs of rebellion.

It is impossible to say what can be the animating purpose of such a system of atrocity—whether it be to discourage the North from its great undertaking, or to disable all prisoners from future service. But one thing is sure, the leaders of the rebellion are fixing upon themselves such a stigma for brutality as no other civilized people on the face of the earth would dare to assume. Is not the barbarism of slavery at length fearfully established before the eyes of President Lincoln; and it still holds a tenacion fined to any spot or method of execution, but pur ued wherever our prisoners are consigned and with devilish fertility of invention, are not the fruits of the distinctive Southern institution, we are utterly at a loss to imagine their origin.—Boston Journal.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

THE CONWAY CONTROVERSY.

Editor of the Liberator :-

With no desire to engage in the "Conway Contro versy," I hope I may be allowed to offer a few remarks on the reference to "Anti-Slavery Englishmen," which appears in the letter from Mr. Conway to the Anti-Slavery Standard, reprinted in your last.

Mr. Conway's letter to the "Fugitive" Mason was much regretted, if not as strongly condemned, by Anti-Slavery Englishmen," as by the American Anti-Slavery Society. Yet when Mr. Conway represented that the first if not the sole, motive of American Abolitionists, in supporting the Federal Governnent in the war against the Rebel Confederacy, was the hope of thereby freeing the slaves, rather than the restoration of the "covenant with death and the agreement with hell," he certainly was understood to represent the sentiments of the most earnest and ardent Abolitionists, both leaders and followers. If he had all loyal men and women the Society is especially demade any other statement, or example-that the covenant" was to be sustained, and the "agreement" enforced, by fire and sword, irrespective of the rights and wrongs of the slaves, and thus speaking had pretended to represent the sentiments of, or to be communion with Messrs. Garrison and Phillips-he certainly would have been scouted as an impostor by Anti Slavery Englishmen."

Doubtless, all honest and thinking Englishme slavery aside—the South had no just cause for the re. at home or abroad, may feel disposed to contribute at gone to the ballot-box, the minority had only to suband appealing to the sword, the United States Government had a perfectly legitimate right to employ the Laws. But I doubt if American Abelitionists, who. by abstaining from voting, had refused to recognize conflict and martyrdom, to the "self-evident truths" the Constitution, who had wished the dissolution of enunciated in the Declaration of American Independthe slavery-cursed Union, and desired that the slave enoe! oligarchy would carry out their threats and "go." ould have consistently taken part in any such contest. Any way, the North in such a quarrel would dersigned, or to WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Esq., 8 have had no claim on the sympathy of "Anti-Slavery Railroad Exchange, Boston, Treasurer of the Ameri-Englishmen." The secret of their good wishes was can Anti-Slavery Society. All such will be duly acthe trusting belief, that the war was a war of Emancipation; or to be made such, and prosecuted as such, L. Maria Child, by the strengous labors of the American Abolition-

Mr. Conway has put a very important question as Henrietta Sargent, to the real policy of the Anti-Slavery party in connection with the war. I beg to submit that that question is not answered by discussing whether Mr. Conway was "sent" to England, or went there on his own inspiration, or as to where the money to defray the expenses came from, and the means employed to obtain that money. Such matters have little interest for the public; but great is the interest which attaches to the Lydia D. Parker. course to be taken by the Anti-Slavery party during Caroline R. Putnam. the remainder of the war, and in view of possible, or Mattie Griffith, probable, contingencies arising out of the struggle. I offer my opinion with some diffidence, but will sug- Evelina A. Smith, gest that some action, over and above occasional lec- Sarah Bradford, tures in country towns and villages, should be taken Caroline M. Severance, by the Anti-Slavery Associations to enlighten public opinion, so as to bring "the pressure from without' bear irresistibly upon the President and Congress in favor of Immediate, Universal and Unconditi Emancipation, whether through Peace and Reconstruction, or War and Subjugation.

I am, very respectfully, an Anti-Slavery English-G. JULIAN HARNEY. 5, VAN RENSSELAER PLACE, BOSTON, December 6, 1864.

REMARKS. We "beg to submit" to our English friend, that the question which he so readily disposes great virtue. The minute of silence observed by the of as of no importance is, in our judgment at least, the Quakers before their meals is a good lesson of quietonly one pertinent to be settled in this discussion. It ness and repose. To avoid exaggeration is an import-

an act of Quixotic folly-he persistently declaring the ability to form a calm judgment of others. that he was sent by them on a special mission to England, whereby he was warranted in making his preposterous overture to Mr. Mason, the Rebel Envoy; and themselves, and need not regard dress. Mediocrity is they denying his assertion in the most explicit man- more dependent upon it. The insignificant man will ner, and disclaiming and reprobating his conduct in do well to have a screen of attire, behind which to that particular. He declares, moreover, that he was conceal himself. sent as their paid agent; whereas he solicited the pe- Every person needs one or two intimate companio not be allowed to escape behind such a subterfuge. He was not sent to England by anybody but himself; he begged the needed funds to take him thither; he had no authority from "leading Abolitionists" to confer them to oppose the Government on any conditions in time. regard to slavery or the rebellion; and, therefore, he

is guilty of misrepresentation and untruthfulness. It is no part of the moral philosophy of Abolitionists to do evil that good may come. and the Government entirely in the right, neither as buildings of brick and granite-then marble edifices. Americans nor as philanthropists could the Abolition- On these differences the distinctions of society rest. ists with honor or propriety pledge themselves to endeavor to force the Government to recognize the in- of accomplished and able men. In Europe they try

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURE. The eighth lecture of this course, at the Music Hall, was delivered Tuesday evening by Wendell Phillips, upon the theme Notwithstanding the storm, the hall was well filled. The usual organ concert preceded the lecture. Mr. Phillips occupied an hour and a half meter? The natural laws to some extent supply this in the delivery of his lecture, which was marked by measurement. The light of the public square will his usual eloquence; and a pretty full abstract of which we are obliged to omit till next week.

The lecture next week will be by Rev. J. M. Man- able and needful. We must have aristocracy, the rule ning. Subject-" Victory through Sacrifices."

THE NOMINATION OF MR. CHASE CONFIRMED. Show us your natural right to a station of power and The U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, confirmed Salmon responsibility. Thus men naturally fall into their ap-P. Chase as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This appointment will give immense satisfaction throughout the loyal States.

The latter is really a misfortune. The

VERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The AMERICAN ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY Was orvery in the United States. Its labors have been unremittedly prosecuted, "without compromise and without concealment," for a period of thirty years, through lecturing agencies, the printing and circulating of anti-slavery publications, the support of an official weekly organ, and other instrumentalities; and to these labors is largely due, primarily, that cheering and marvellous change in public sentiment, in opposi to slavery and in support of free institutions, which has taken place in all the loyal States, and which enables the Government to maintain successfully it tremendous conflict with the Southern SLAVEHOLD ERS' REBELLION. But slavery is not yet abolished of President Lincoln; and it still holds a tenacion existence even in some of the so-called loyal section of the country. Not until its utter extirpation every where should the American Anti-Slavery Society disbanded, or regard its mission as consummated, or be left without the necessary pecuniary aid to carry or its ordinary operations. Its time to dissolve will be when liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof, by the proposed amendnent of the Constitution of the United States, mak ing it illegal to enslave any person on the American soil. That grand and glorious event, it is confidently hoped and believed, will take place during the coming year, inasmuch as the potential sentiment of the peo-ple in regard to it was indicated by an overwhelming majority at the late Presidential election, and inasmuch as President Lincoln, in his annual message to Congress, urges this constitutional amendment upor that body for speedy adoption. Thank God that the year 1865 is, in all probability, to be the long de sired YEAR OF JUBILEE!

Once more, then-and we trust for the last time let the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Soci ety be replenished by the generous donations and ontributions of those who have so long given it their countenance : and also of those who, regenerated in their views and feelings on the question of slavery, have yet to show their appreciation of the invaluable le bors of the Society in disseminating light and knowledge, quickening conscience, elevating the moral standard of individual and national conduct, and vindicating the rights of human nature on the broad platform of universal freedom and equality. From serving of consideration and co-operative support for its prompt and uncompromising hostility to the rebellion and to whatever at the North has been in sympathy with the rebels; and for the strong moral support and hearty sympathy it has given to the Government in its long and bloody conflict with the Slave Power.

The Managers of the Subscription Anniversary hereby announce that they will be ready to receive. with all thankfulness, whatever the philanthropic, the ould have admitted that—leaving the question of liberal-minded, and the patriotic, throughout the land, bellion initiated by South Carolina; and that having its annual gathering in Boston, on WEDNESDAY evening, January 25th, 1865; and to this convocation of mit to the vote of the majority, which refusing to do, the friends of impartial libesty they cordially invite all who desire to aid in breaking every yoke, and setting every captive free. And may the result abundantly sword to compel obedience to the Constitution and the meet the necessities of an association, whose crown of glory is its unswerving fidelity, through years of

> Where personal attendance is impracticable or in onvenient, donations may be sent to either of the unknowledged and faithfully expended.

Mary May, Louisa Loring, Sarah Shaw Russell. Sarah Russell May. Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw. Caroline C. Thaver. Mary Jackson.

Elizabeth Gay, Mary Willey, Ann Rebecca Bramhall, Sarah I Novnell Elizabeth von Arnim. Abby H. Stephenson. Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick. Mary Elizabeth Sarger Sarah C. Atkinson, Abby Francis. Georgina Otis, Katharine Earle Rebecca Bradford, Ellen Wright Garrison

"SOCIAL AIMS." BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The second lecture of Mr. Emerson's Sunday eveing cours: was on the subject above named, and was heard by a highly refined and intelligent audience, completely filling the Melodeon.

Fine manners, Mr. Emerson said, are the finest of the fine arts. Behavior, in some persons, is the first sign of force, making it manifest before performance. Self-command is the main elegance as well as the is a question of veracity between Mr. Conway and the ant rule. A man should stay at home in his own "leading Abolitionists of America," with reference to mind, keep quiet possession of himself, and preserve

Of dress it may be said that some people need it and some do not. Manners and talent are sufficient of

cuniary aid which he procured, otherwise it would not with whom to hold real relations of mind and heart. have been forthcoming. If our English friend deems In assembling friends together, it should be borne in this a light matter, we do not. It is neither defence mind that the exclusions are always in the interest of nor palliation to say, that the Abolitionists would not the invitations. It is the necessity of confidence behave given their sympathy to the Government, if it tween each and all that makes the best society exclu had sought to restore the old "covenant with death"; sive. No one should complain of being excluded. for that is another issue entirely, and Mr. Conway can- These societies are desirous of merit, and will seek it as soon as it appears.

The hunger for society, though keen, should be dis criminating. Etiquette should fix the exact term for a call, especially on official personages. The trifler in with Mr. Mason, or with any other rebel, and pledge Washington often remorselessly occupies a nation's

Wealth justly receives some distinction in society. In America there is a general conviction that any man may become rich. There is need of wealth as well as of education. Our Western settlements show South being wholly without excuse for her course, first log cabins-then white wooden towns-then

Every community wishes to be officered by a class dependence of the Southern Confederacy, even to to attain this by means of hereditary nobility. This secure so great a boon as the abolition of slavery. were found not always to have heroic sons, still less

Slavery, with all its evils, has this good in it, the pricing of men. It estimates, one man is worth so much, snother so much. Can we have a balance that will measure human merit and talent, an anthrop best show the statue, said Michael Angelo

Aristocracy has been much decried, but it is desir of the best. But it must always be based on facts. What have you invented? What have you done?

former will soon regulate itself. What the people laboring under so severe a cold and exhaustion, that former will soon regulate itself. What the people laboring under so severe a cold and exhaustion, that it would be hazardous to attempt to take any part in your exercises; and you have so many eloquent and Washington. There, the people habituated to office and station have a confidence, a relf-reliance, a power of putting their personality over you, which give of putting their personality over you, which give is that the example of Maryland may be follow our National approximation in Maryland may be follow of putting their personality over you, which give them immense advantage. The South has been acthem immense advantage. The South has been accustomed to profit by this fact, keeping her men in offloe year after year, and term after term. The North
has made frequent changes, and has changed disadyantageously.

has made frequent changes, and has changed disadvantageously.

The present condition of our country has produced this great advantage, that our young men are now little concerned about European opinion. Their thoughts are turned on their own country.

At this point Mr. Emerson abruptly closed, apparently in the middle of a paragraph. He is accustomed to pause punctually at the close of the hour. If this was the reason of his stopping where he did, the audience will hardly consider him to have chosen the less of two evils. The subject for next Sunday evening will be "Reforms."—c. k. w.

CELEBRATION OF FREEDOM IN MARY—LAND.

Held in the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, New

The doors of the Hall were thrown open at an earhour, and by half-past 7 o'clock, p. m.—a half hour Held in the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, New y hour, and by half-past 7 o'clock, p. m.—a half hour requires.

With great respect, I am, most truly yours, GEO. B. CHEEVER.

great Hall was very respectably filled. The back of the platform was tastefully draped with

The back of the platform was tastefully draped with the Union colors—eight splendid flags of costly silk—and from out the folds of one flag looked the Eagle of Liberty.

The Sons and Daughters of Maryland, and, we suppose, some others, wore the trio badges, and upon them was inscribed, "Liberty triumphant," "November 28th, 1864," and "Maryland is Free."

Just before 8 o'clock, young ladies representing the Goddess of Liberty and her attendant sisters, represented to the state of th

Goddess of Liberty and her attendant sisters, representing the States, came in and took places upon the platform, amidst the applause of the audience.

Prof. Douglass's Band enlivened the exercises with good music

On the platform was a host of ladies and gentlemen, some of them officers of the meeting.

At 80'clock, the Chairman, John Peterson, Esq., came upon the platform, accompanied by the Rev.

Henry Highland Garnet. Their entrance was the signal for sometimes and bondage, in order to promote their own selfish ends. At the same time, all forms of human suffering and bondage, in order to promote their own selfish ends. Henry Highland Garnet. Their entrance was the signal for continued applause.

signal for continued applause.

After a few prefatory remarks, the Chairman said:

What brings us here to-night? MARYLAND IS FREE!

—the edict of the people setting 87,000 of her slaves free. Maryland, where fell the first martyrs in this cured, and universal freedom be triumphant with

cause-Maryland, the place for slave-pens and slaveprisons-Maryland, which could sneer at humanity, afraid. and bind her own children in chains-Maryland has cast off her fetters, and now stands forth bright in the constellation of the States. In view c' all this, I say, God bless Abraham Lin-

oln! God bless Maryland! God bless the people

everywhere! I believe that the example of Mary-

mercy endureth forever."

whose waters fail not; they that shall be of us

Marylanders who had been able to "stand the storm '

terest, and pronounced one of his finest efforts.

GEORGE THOMPSON AT THE WEST.

of Missouri. My route homeward from St. Louis will be Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Harpers' Ferry, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York."

PLEDGES made to the American or the

and it is earnestly requested of all who may be owing

such to forward the amount of their pledges, without

delay, to the Treasurers of those Societies respectively, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 221 Washington Street,

chusetts Anti-Slavery Societies are now payable;

of Governor Yates,) he says :-

After singing,
"My country, 'tis of thee,"

Abraham Lincoln, the President.

the meeting adjourned.

land will be followed by other States: so that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, every feot of this soil shall labor in the anti-slavery cause, I have been permittee The Throne of Grace was then addressed by the Rev. Singleton Jones, Pastor of Zion Church, New

The audience, led by the sisters representing the States, joined in singing "The Year of Jubilee. The chorus :

"The year of Jubilee is come— Return, ye ransomed sinners, home."

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, who delivered a feeling, eloquent address, appropriate to the occasion Spelman then sang, with applause, the new song, "Maryland's free,"

> "Maryland! Maryland! beautiful Maryland! Lying in light to the sun and the sea, Shout from the mountain sides—
> Sing where each river glides—
> Thunder with ocean's tides—
> Maryland's free," etc.,

in place of the "Banner of the Free." The Chairman then introduced Mrs. Frances Ellen W. Harper, as one of the worthiest daughters of Ma-

In her own telling way, Mrs. Harper began by say ing that the lightning may be a minister of mercy the tempest, with all its evils, may have swept from the land disease and death: so amid the sorrows which this war has caused, eyes may be too dimmed to teach. Mrs. Harper then considered those less and in beautiful, appropriate language impressed them upon her almost breathless auditors.

Mrs. Harper considered that this battle did not begin at Bull Run, but when the first slave vessel wa brought by the Dutch to the shores. The lads graphically described the past condition of the colored peofirst principles. ple of the country-pressed down by the Union and the Constitution-and then declared that the lessons of the war as to this reads thus-Simple justice is the Maryland's freedom, instead of carping at that free right of every race. dom as revolutionary.

Mrs. Harper claimed besides, that the war has in

troduced the colored man to the nation. Before, he was not known: if known, only as menial and a slave. In this the lady paid merited tribute to the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, who with others, had in turn taught the nation, by their own self-sacrifice, saying: "We can afford to die, if it break our brother's chains." That who could thus nobly die had evinced that the jewel which man prized above all others was the integrity of his soul. Mrs. Harper made honorable mention of Gen. Butler and his regiments in Louisiana, and paid a glowing tribute to the Vice President elect, Andrew Johnson,

The lady very touchingly referred to Maryland as her native State, and rejoiced in the idea that she could now return to revisit it without fear of arrest. Mrs. Harper gave an earnest exhortation to remove the cause of the war, slavery; and bade her hearers to abate not heart or hope until every foot of this soil

Mrs. Harper resumed her seat amidst great applaus which she modestly acknowledged. Mrs. Harper's address kept up the interest of her auditors to the close. Her voice is not strong, but she speaks distinctly, and therefore can be easily heard.

Mrs. Sedgwick, of Philadelphia, was then introduced, and sang with precision and excellent effect the song-" Viva l'America." The audience appreciated the song and the singing

of it by earnest applause. The piece, "All hail, day of gladness," was then sung by the select choir, the audience joining in the chorus, the singing under the direction of

Prof. P. H. Loveridge : "All hail! day of gladness,
We banish fear and sadness;
Our voices clear in loudest strains we raise.
And freedom's praises singing,
Our hymns of lov out-ringing. The chorus :

"Sing! sing! ye grateful hearted! Bring Songs of triumphant melody! In sweetest numbers sounding, While hills and value resounding, My Maryland, My Maryland, is free!" "There Freedom's sun is shining, "The slave no more repining;
For wife and children separated wide—
Nor scourges without number,
Or shricks awake his slumber,
In slave marts by the river's flowing tide."
"Sing! Sing!" etc.

The following letters were then read by the Chair nan from Rev. Dr. Cheever, and the anti-slavery papatriarch, Wm. Lloyd Garrison :

New York, Nov. 28th, 1864. To the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements: MY DEAR SIE:—It is with very great regret that I find myself constrained to send an apology for my absence from your patriot gathering this evening. I am

DECEMBER 9 LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XIII NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 184 To the Editor of the Liberator : If there is any place after Richmond for whom my he Confederates would naturally have been

tous, it is the city from which I write, and which at preitous, it is the city trout which a receive amount property of devastation between the city trout which is the city trout whic ent exhibits no variation in the recent election to com rate with the rebellion in arms. Two out of everythm of us voted to lie victory out of countenance by no claiming the war a failure; to forgive the parties years to the conspirators; to restore the old cons on among the States; to renew the old Continue in its most pro-slavery sense and vigor; and his ceive into office and power the perjured violating human and divine obligations. I say we did all the very nearly succeeding in crushing out the families of the country-folk in the interior and yet, the of the country long our Thanksgiving, we waken on the second day, and found that we had omitted in in the second day, gratitude, which was, that we led not been roasted and grilled by our misguided sons ern brethren. I am afraid if a vote had been pole as soon as the facts were fairly developed, we might have been guilty of a reaction in the direction of the have been guilty of a limit in the readiness to olig those who reciprocate your favors with phophers turpentine and brimstone. I now recall, indeel, in turpentine and billustration of this amazing behavior, the renex of a gentleman of your city, quite early in the m bellion: that he had received letters from sonly BOSTON, Nov. 25th, 1864. Southern cousins of his, and was struck with the fact that not only did they express themselves marderontowards the Yankee race in general, but they seened particularly desirous to begin their blood-letting apon himself and other common relatives, who cerainly were not obnoxious for mathelavery sentiments. But as if to prevent a clear judgment upon this corious and by no means unimportant question, the inunity of the New York Hotel from an incenting atempt is traceable only to its being the notorious handcuarters of resident rebeldom; though this exempting rould have counted for little with a confiagration of hich God only knows the possible metes and bounds. The disparity between the success of the plot and in manifestly projected proportions has forbidden us to realize adequately the peril from which we have to caped, and to warn from the heart the epithets "intenal-fiendish-diabolical," which the reason better ote their own selfish ends. At the same time

apon the exploded machination. Even the Daily News admits the immediate implication of whole o, that's a word it never uses, being particular shou its English-Confederates in this design, but begrin world not to believe that they were emissaries of the measureless prosperity; every man sitting under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make afraid. Therefore, let us with a full heart and a great ahout "give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever. To Him that overthrew Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea; for his mercy endureth forever." "Thy right head O'Lord mercy endureth forever." "Thy right head O'Lord onfederate authorities, who have always strive in be a pattern of Christian virtue and forbearance in the savage warfare to which they have been and still a subjected by Northern Vandals. It warns these selfappointed mischief-makers, however, that the pain-"Thy right hand, O Lord, ble effect of their operations would be to units this is become glorious in power; thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy. Who is like unto thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?"

Thank God that, after thirty-five years of unceasing city as one man against the Confederacy; and the point is worthy of consideration. The World ha ather surprised the community by not insisting that the whole affair is a contrivance of the Administra to live to see the day when persecuted, stigmatized, outlawed Abolitionism is the confessed duty and the recognized policy of the government and people! Not that I am weary of longer bearing the cross, or shrink from being still longer reviled as a fanatic; but be tion to influence the next Presidential election, on the ground that the only incendiaries in our history law been the Abolitionists. This argues a decay of ins igence in the Belmont organ.

Seriously, the absence of any disclaimer on be half of the South, and of all astonishment thather citizens were capable of an enormity which involved,

cause Abolitionism is simple obedience to the divine command, "Undo the heavy burden, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free." Hence I am sure as to what are to be the consequences of its adoption. Our light as a nation shall break forth as the morning; our health spring forth speedily; our bones shall be made fat; we shall be like a watered garden whose waters fail not; they that shall be of we shall esides the incalculable destruction of property frightful sacrifice of human life, is proof that the nature of slavery has been so thoroughly exemplified in the rebellion that no man can pretend to be ignobuild the old waste places; we shall raise up the foundations of many generations; and we shall be called, The repairers of the breach, the restorers of paths to dwell in. "For the mouth of the Lord has spoken rant of it. And herein witness the corruption of sixvery, which breeds such monsters within its own donain as those which it has vomited upon us with lighted torches, and yet compels from without the al-With a heart buoyant with hope for the future eleegiance of men who are witnesses of this damnable vation and glory of the colored race, and pledged to their cause while life is preserved, I remain, yours, brood, and themselves liable at any moment to become with thanksgiving, WM. LLOYD GARRISON. its victims. Let the people of the North, let the nations consider, what kind of a cause is maintained These letters were received with rounds of apupon Southern battle-fields by atrocities like those of Bull Run, Fort Wagner and Fort Pillow; in Southers The "John Brown Song" was then sung with a prisons by starvation and murder, as at Libby prison Belle Isle and Andersonville; and in peaceful dis-Notice was here given by Rev. Mr. Garnet, that the tricts beyond the reach of its arms by the midnight second of December, the anniversary of John Brown's flames of hired incendiaries. death, would be observed by religious and other ap Three great questions will claim the attention of propriate services in the Zion Baptist Church, Sulli-

Congress at its coming session, or of its succession. They are the Constitutional amendment to abolish and The Chairman then introduced Prof Wm Howard ohibit slavery; the care of the freedmen; Day, who, after a few preliminary remarks, entered and the reconstruction of the rescued States. The upon the discussion of the question of Freedom in amendment in point of importance is first in order, Maryland, and in reply to the charge that to decree it and is perhaps the only one of the three which we may without compensation was revolutionary, showed that expect to see consummated before the 4th of March, that measure was a most conservative and merciful bwing to the necessary business of the war and of Government which must be attended to Then confer liberty, Maryland was merely coming back to ught to be no waste of time in argument: the puph have discussed to the full the right of slavery to cist From democratic authority, Prof. Day proved that on this continent, and have voted overwhelming! every democrat ought to rejoice with us in celebrating that the system shall die. What now remains is to embalm the public will beyond the brief existence of an Administration, in a statute more irrevocable time Prof. Day said, until now, the sons and daughters of that of the Medes and Persians. As for the Oppor-Maryland have been homeless wanderers in search of a tion, there is nothing to fear, nor indeed much to the home. I have found them almost everywhere in Canpect. Outside of the purely rebel representatives ada-even amid the snows to which Mr. Garnet refrom the North, the only Slave State to serre us ferred-even where they were dug out in the mornnucleus and in some sort a pretext for denouncing a decree of universal emancipation is Kentucky, sal ing-all for liberty. He then referred to the various representatives of Maryland he had met beyond Caneven she is learning wisdom from the late election it her borders. The unanimity of her citizens is also ada-and across the ocean, in Scotland and England. ingly dissipated-McClellan's majority, by the latest Prof. Day paid a tribute of praise to the vitality of the returns, not exceeding, numerically or proportionally, that of this city. The solitary press by which the -to the colored people of New York City and State, who had received Maryland's sons when Maryland has been effectively sustained hitherto in her county vative, semi-treasonable position—the Louisville Jac thrust them out-to the colored people generally who nal-now abandons slavery to its fate, confesses in had lived and labored, and prayed for just such a conpractical disruption at this moment in Keendy, summation-to the members of the cabinet, and to and prays that the constant regimen of freedom say Prof. Day's address was listened to with deep inbe substituted for the prevailing chaos.

The contest concerning a Freedmen's burest ril lie between the Treasury and the War Departments
I think I am not wrong in affirming that the bet friends of the freed people—those who have had in deal directly with them, and are intimately acquainted with their circumstances—prefer, while the ser continues, that the military authorities should have THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MARYLAND. The colored citizens of Cambridge held a public meeting control. There are at least two good reason for such at the City Hali, on Monday evening last, to celebrate adjustment: first, silent leges inter arms, and, whether the abolition of slavery in the State of Maryland. The so enacted or not, civilians will always be subordistic hall was crowded long before the time to which the in a region where martial law prevails. And the partial law prevails. chair was announced to be taken. Addresses were deticular means of maintaining this subordination set the rations for which the plantations and colored case livered by Wm. Wells Brown, and Robert Morris, and two poems on Freedom were read by Madame Louise Mortie, the talented colored lady whose public are more or less dependent upon the Commission The army, moreover, is indispensable for protein Readings are so acceptably heard through the New against guerrillas, and its officers will inevitably a England States. The meeting appears to have left a lide with those whose business is not to fight, built raise cotton. Second, the mercenary spirit of the Treasury agents will diminish their humanity for the freedmen; and, brutal as has been in times past the Mr. Thompson is every where receiving a most complimentary reception at the West, and delighting onduct of military men towards this unfortuna they have redoemed their reputation in comparison public audiences with his eloquence and ability. Writwith themselves and with these very agents. Yes ing from Springfield, Illinois, (where he is the guest as has been said against Banks's regulations in Last ana, the testimony now appears to be in favor of thes "I have now spoken nine times since I left Boston.
To-morrow night I speak in St. Louis, Missouri.
I have been very much pleased with my hasty trip
to the West. I have had glimpses of the great lakes—
have seen the lumber yards, slaughter-houses, grain
elevators, and noble stores of Chicago—have travelled
over some of the prairie land of this State—have seen
the dwelling place of Abraham Lincoln, and shall presently behold the Father of Waters, and tread the soil
of Missouri. My route homeward from St. Louis against the latest orders from the Treasury, is which we so much rejoiced.

Reconstruction will come before Congress in the 47 plication for seats from Louisians. Whatever be the decision upon the merits of her case, the fundament principle should be established, that the question h wholly legislative. This done, and Taney's vents filled by a jurist who belongs to the present ago, we may hope for some artistic remodelling of Southers.

While the slip is yet at sea, the patchwork that can keep her from six ing is honorable if homely. When we get into pot. we must plank anew from stem to stera, or when knows !-condemn the hull is toto, and build stThe porta-have been of foreign more safer and no to the Unite ports, than is at vast cost, are closed, least by a la For myse of the Exec-cemmes of United Stati-togs in such to be further vision be me traders from criminal occ. Dialoyal e

DE

MESSA

Congress and the two

ganization. delivered at

satisfaction compared L's immedi

usual simpli

inexorable.

to the amen

holding an i

honor to hin

Message we

state of our

Disloyal of nor more as were before that privileg. The desire the maratim to be as siricown. Never have arisen, and on the which have quire, the pand concilia as well as owents. in view o region adjac assaults of d perate perso thought pro-of six monti-existing arra States must their naval

that proceed border will r border will rection with the rights of States, as were tempor of the 5th Ju stood, while authorities of ally unjust of on the contravith the apwill take the sions across official co Liberia, and political properties to del improved by United State Republic a g to the Unite needed for the African race effective in squadron in least organiz ambition in should man ance and fa

The war of all the important forces by steadily adv ateadily adv.
the rear, so
parts of oth
fair crops.
The most
tions of the
of 300 miles
tends to sho
that our Ger
and hold in
yet to detacl
such an expeconjecture in
Important
year to the e
the Union.
nuch in the
of the States

But Mary success. Ma all the future claim Mary la out, it may More.
At the last ment of the out the Unit lack of the r Representati
Congress and
questioning
stood in opp
consideration
session.
Of course, an interveni

there is only posed amending and as agree that it that the elections as an additiful as a second as a seco unanimous and good or met and min of this. Not et, so called,

ty may be fit and the stated by the as a sted by the as a

ce of any disclaimer on be of all astonishment that her an enormity which involved. e destruction of property, a en so thoroughly exemplified man can pretend to be igno witness the corruption of sla monsters within its own do t has vomited upon us with compels from without the ale witnesses of this damnabl able at any moment to become ople of the North, let the na-nd of a cause is maintained elds by atrocities like those of and Fort Pillow; in Southern d murder, as at Libby prison, onville; and in peaceful dis of its arms by the midnight

session, or of its successor, mal amendment to abolish and ; the care of the freedmen; of the rescued States. The importance is first in order, one of the three which we may sted before the 4th of March, business of the war and of ust be attended to. There time in argument: the people ll the right of slavery to exist have voted overwhelmingly ie. What now remains is to beyond the brief existence of statute more irrevocable than Persians. As for the Opposifear, nor indeed much to ex-purely rebel representatives ly Slave State to serve as a ert a pretext for denouncing mancipation is Kentucky, and dom from the late election in imity of her citizens is alarm-ellan's majority, by the latest numerically or propor solitary press by which she tained hitherto in her conserposition—the Louisville Jourery to its fate, confesses its this moment in Kentucky, ant regimen of freedom may evailing chaos.

ng a Freedmen's bureau will y and the War Departmentsple—those who have had to , and are intimately acquain-nance—prefer, while the war itary authorities should have east two good reasons for such leges inter arsea, and, whether ns will always be sub il law prevails. And the parplantations and colored camps dent upon the Commissay indispensable for protection to officers will inevitably colusiness is not to fight, but to the mercenary spirit of minish their humanity for the s has been in times past the towards this unfortunate cl towards this unfortuneir reputation in comparison with the comparison of the compari th these very agents. Much Banks's regulations in Louisiappears to be in favor of thesi from the Treasury, in which

me before Congress in the sp ouisiana. Whatever is the of her case, the fundamental blished, that the question is done, and Taney's vacant atic remodelling of Southern Union. While the ship is that can keep her from sick rom atem to stern, or sho hull in foto, and hull sa-M. DU PATS.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 9.

Congress convened at Washington on Monday lasand the two Houses promptly proceeded to their or-ganization. The Message of President Lincoln was phiranon. delivered at and applicate. It is commendably brief, compared with the long-winded productions of Mr. Compared to predecessors, and characterized by his al simplicity and directness. Its tone is firm, yet acciliatory, and on the subject of slavery radical and nexorable. He urges prompt action with reference he amendment of the Constitution, making slave to the amendment of the republic. All honor to him! The most interesting passages in the honor to him: The most interesting passages in the Message we give below, to the extent that the crowded columns will permit :-

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola The ports of Nortons, Fernandra and Fernandra have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that being merchants will now consider whether it is not offer and more profitable to themselves as well as just after and more profitable to themselves as well as just after and more profitable to the United States, to resort to these and other open whe United States, to resort to these and other open nots, than it is to pursue, through many hazards and vest cost, a contraband trade with other ports which to closed, if not by actual military occupation, at at by a lawful and effectual blockade.

ast by a lawful and effectual blockade.

For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty
for myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty
file Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude
samies of the human race from an asylum in the If Congress should think that proceed in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought ings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign shave tisders from acquiring domicils and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous

ecessful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the governments of the maratime States to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere, and cannot be more earnest, than our som. Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties lare arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the Northern boundary of the United States, said on the Northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to rewhich have required, and a past of the practice of constant vigilance, and a just onciliatory spirit on the part of the United States as well as of the nations concerned and their govern-

nents. In view of the insecurity of life and property in the in view adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of insults of desperadoes, committed by limited and desperadoes who are harbored there, it has been perate persons who are narpored there, it has been hought proper to give notice that, after the expiration of six months, the period constitutionally stipulated in existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United Sales must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament on the Lakes, if they shall find proceeding necessary; and the condition of the proceeding necessary; and the condition of the re will necessarily come into consideration in consist with the question of continuing or modifying rights of transit from Canada through the United emporarily established by the reciprocity treaty is 5th June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understand the method where this statement, that the colonial of the 5th dune, 1894. I desire, however, to be dimer-sized, while making this statement, that the colonial ambitities of Canada are not deemed to be internation-ally anjust or unfriendly toward the United States, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that with the approval of the imperial government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incur-sions across the border.

cross the border.
ial correspondence has been freely opened with Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at moderate cost, to be reimbursed as the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native Stign race; and in Liberian hands it would be more frien races; and in Liberian hands it would be more African races; and in Libertan hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a questron in our own hands. The possession of the east organized naval force would stimulate a generous embition in the Republic, and the confidence which we hould manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor towards the Colony from all civilized

ns.

war continues. Since the last annual message, The war continues. Since the instantial message, all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear, so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and parts of other States have again produced reasonably

ops. The most remarkable feature in the initiary opera-tions of the year is Gen. Sherman's attempted march of 200 miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength throur General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and et to detach a well-appointed large army to move on sch an expedition. The result not yet being known,

yet to detach a well-appointed large army to move on seeh an expedition. The result not yet being known, onjecture in regard to it is not here indulged. Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is nuch in the right direction that 12,000 citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organaval State Governments with free constitutions earnestly atruggling to maintain and adminis and are earnestly struggling to maintain and adminis-ter them. The movement in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete sexess. Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for

. The genius of rebellion will no more daim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven at, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no

At the last session of Congress, a proposed amend-ment of the Constitution abolishing slavery through-out the United States passed the Senate, but failed for lek of the requisite two-thirds vote in the House of presentatives. Although the present is the same cogress and nearly the same members, and without settioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who code in opposition, I venture to recommend the re-orderation and passage of the measure at the present

Of course, the abstract question is not changed, but of course, the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure. Thence there is only the question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action; and as it is to so go at all events, may we not after that the somer the better? It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty in members to change their views or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered. Their indigment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the prople, now for the first time heard upon the question. indgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like this, unanimity of action among those seeking a common cut is very desimble, and almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the rule of the majority. In this case the cumon end is the maintenance of the Union; and among the means to secure that end such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived constitutional amendment. The most reliable indi-ciolo of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the re-ent carwass and its results, the purpose of the peo-fle within the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more strong nor more nearly manimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters mit and mingled at the polls gave strong assurance of this. Not all those who supported the Union tick-tic, ecalled, but a great majority of the opposing par-y may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actu-ated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable ar-There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controvery as to the proper means and much mode of advancing the Union cause. But in the litting time time.

tissue of Union or no Union, the politicians thown their instinctive knowledge that there is in diversity among the people.

In affording to the people a fair opportunity of showg one to another and to the world this firmness
and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of
tax value to the national cause.

The election has exhibited another fact not
sure tailuable to be known that

The election has exhibited another fact not an algusble to be known—the fact that we do not obtained the same algusble to be known—the fact that we do not obtained resources—that of living men. While it is beincholy to reflect that the war has filled so many that and caused morning to so many hearts, it is seaschaly to reflect that the war has filled so many gares, and caused mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviven, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisors, and brigades, and regiments have formed and forght and dwindled and gone out of existence, a past majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters and the still respect to the same is true of the naval service. The second returns prove this. So many voters are lived to the same is true of the naval service. The second returns prove this.

The States regularly holding elections, both now and surprise ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delawar, Piars ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Maine, Manda, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Maddel Stand, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconcast 3,982,017 votes now, against 3,070,222 cast black also wing the aggregate now of 3,982,611, to blick is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new tota in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half

complete and abundant than ever. The national resources, then, are unexhausted, and as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to restablish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and is, we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to be chosen.

On a careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of the severance of the Union—precisely what we cannot and will not sixty.

would accept nothing short of the severance of the Union—precisely what we cannot and will not give. His declarations to this effect are explicit, and oft repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union; we cannot voluntarily jeld it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten; if the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way, it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and re-union. The numknow, already desire peace and re-union. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Con-

After so much, the Government cannot, if it would After so much, the Government cannot, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts, and votes operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain, and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust—as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged by the past.

control would be exercised, can be fairly judged by the past.

A year ago, a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within the contemplation of executive elemency. During the year, many availed themselves of the general provision; and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain

During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of the excepted class, and no voluntary application has been denied; thus practically the door has been for a full year open to -that is, such as were in custody or unde

constraint.

It is still open to all; but the trial may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that it be more rigorous than

ply to say that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CAPT DANIEL FOSTED

In all the records made by Christian ministers during this rebellion, I believe there is not one more purely noble and patriotic than that of the late Capt. Daniel Foster. Of his early history it is not my purpose to speak. I simply desire to pay a comrade's tribute over the grave which holds so much of what was possible and levels. purely noble and patriotic than that of the late Capt. Daniel Foster. Of his early history it is not my purpose to speak. I simply desire to pay a comrade's tribute over the grave which holds so much of what was noble and lovable; to perform the last act of justice which a soldier is able to perform for a friend. For many years an ardent advocate of the antislavery cause, a bosom companion of John Brown through the tragic history of Kansas, it is not surprising that, at an early day, he was ready to take an active part in the war of the Union. No chaplain ever entered the service with a loftier sense of duty than did he, in assuming that responsible position in than did he, in assuming that responsible position in the gallant Mass. 33d; and throughout all his connection with it, he acquitted himself most nobly of his sacred trust. With his strong, pure love of humanity, coupled with a sympathetic social nature, he soon won the love and confidence of his regiment, effective ally removing the prejudice which is too often felt against the chaplain. But not until a later day, when the regiment joined Siegel, and entered into the more stirring campaigns of the winter and spring of 1862 and 1863, were they able to fully appreciate his worth. Through the trying ordeal of battle, side by side with his comrades, musket in hand, by exhibition of the most undaunted courage he cheered them through the hour of combat; and after the strife had ceased, when others were enjoying the period of rest, he would ever be found by the side of the wounded, cheering some poor fellow here, binding up a wound than did he, in assuming that responsible position in some par would ever be found by the side of the wounded, cheering some poor fellow here, binding up a wound there, or bending over the form of some dying hero, soothing the fleeting spirit with his earnest words of counsel and prayer. Unwearying and unceasing in his labor, he thought not of rest till the last sad duty had been performed. In their enthusiastic love, his there, or bending over the form of some dying hero, soothing the fleeting spirit with his earnest words of counsel and prayer. Unwearying and unceasing in his labor, he thought not of rest till the last sad duty had been performed. In their enthusiastic love, his comrades gave him the title of the "fighting chaplain of the 38d."

ed soldiers attack humble huts inhabited by poor negroes—helpless women and sick children—order the immates on the pain of instant death, and complete their valorous achievements by demolishing dilapited dwellings. The men who did all this were United States soldiers, and not Sepoys, and they acted under instructions from a Union General, and not Nena Sahib.

of war of 145,751. A table is appended showing particulars.

To this should be added the number of all soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois and California, who, by the laws of these States, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be less than 100,000.

Nor yet is this all. The number in the organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago, while thousands white and black join us as the nation at arms press back the insurgent lines.

So much is shown, affirmatively and negatively, by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true. The important fact remains demonstrated that we have more men now than we had when the war began, that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely.

This as to men: Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources, then, are unexhausted, and as we believe, inexhaustible. The number of all soldiers in the noble band of martyrs for the right. With mingled pride and regret we record his fate; regret with the noble band of martyrs for the right. With mingled pride and regret we record his fate; regret with the noble band of martyrs for the right. With mingled pride and regret we record his fate; regret with the noble band of martyrs for the right. With mingled pride and regret we record his fate; regret with the noble band of martyrs for the right. With mingled pride and regret we record his fate; regret with an urcountry demanded that day sorprecious a sacrifice; proud that she had one so rich to differ.

Capt. Foster was deeply beloved by every officer and in his stocial intercourse; generous and archent in his attachments, endowed with no ordinary subility, and thoroghly inhered with love for country and man, the property where commanded both affectio

A MONUMENT TO LOVEJOY.

With gratification we find that an association is or With gratification we find that an association is organized at Alton to raise a monument to the martyr Lovejoy. This work is scarcely more due to the memory of Lovejoy than to Alton, and to the better spirit of the age. The Alton Telegraph well says that the murder of Lovejoy was a crime for which the spirit of that time, rather than the citizens of Alton, should be held responsible. The erection of a monument to Lovejoy will be an appropriate expression of the wonderfully changed state of public opinion since he was sacrificed by it, and the initiation of this tribute by Alton cannot fail to reflect well-deserved credit upon that city. credit upon that city.

LOVEJOY MONUMENT MEETING .- Pursuant to public call, a number of the citizens of Alton met at the Good Templar's Hall this evening, to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy.

A temporary organization was formed by the choice of L. A. Parks as Chairman, and James New-

man as Secretary.

W. C. Flagg moved that we proceed to take steps to form a "Lovejoy Monument Association," which was adopted.

Rev. C. H. Taylor moved the appointment of an

Executive Committee of three, with discretionary power, who shall take such steps as they may deem power, who shall take such steps as they may deem necessary to secure the permanent organization of an Alton Lovejoy Monument Association, which was adopted, and Messrs. W. C. Flagg, L. A. Parks and M. G. Atwood were appointed such committee by a vote of the meeting.

Adjourned—subject to the call of the committee.

J. NEWMAN, Secretary.

ALTON, November 25, 1864.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF U. S. COLORED SOLDIERS. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CAMP NELSON, KY., Nov. 28, 1864. This camp has recently been the scene of a system of deliberate cruelty, which, in ferocity of design and brutality of execution, suggests painful misgivings as to whether we, indeed, live in an enlightened age and a Christian land. At this moment, over four hundred helpless human beings—frail women and delicate children—having been driven from their homes by United States while in home and walls whether dren—naving been driven from their nomes of United States soldiers, are now lying in barns and mule sheds, wandering through woods, languishing on the highway, and literally starving, for no other crime than their husbands and fathers having thrown aside the manacles of slavery to shoulder Union muskets!

These deluded creatures innocently supposed that freedom was better than bondage, and were presumptu

ous enough to believe that the plighted protection of the Government would be preserved inviolate. Since Jane last, Camp Nelson has been a recruiting rendezvous for slaves. During this period, over nine probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that it be more rigorous than heretofore.

In presenting the abandonment of arms to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of government, I retract nothing heretofore said. As to slavery, I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that, while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terns of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, not I, must be their instrument to propose it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the interior than the proclamation of the proclamation, or by any of the acts of the means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, not I, must be their instrument to propose it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the more rigorous than heredoves for slaves. During this period, over nine tendezwous for slaves. During this period, over nine thousand colored soldiers have entered the army from the say sue the responsibility of their own acts. Most of them left without their masters, they assumed the responsibility of their own acts. Most of them left without their masters permission, and know-the part of the responsibility of their own acts. Most of them left without their masters permission, and know-the provision, I shall not their part of the responsibility of their own acts. Most of them they submed the responsibility of their own acts. Most of th limits of the camp. Assured that his family was relieved from the vengeance of an exasperated master,
and provided with a home, however humble, he entered with a cheerful heart upon his new career; and
thus the ranks of our army were replenished by men
whose subsequent achievements reflected honor on
their race. This arrangement, at once just and expedient, entailed little or no expense upon the Government, for these people lived in huts built by themselves from material unserviceable for other purposes.
Yet that these Kentucky slaves should thus falsify
the predictions of their former masters, who delighted

ed soldiers attack humble huts inhabited by poor ne

bad been performed. In their enthusiastic love, his comrades gave him the title of the "fighting chaplain of the 334."

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and the avowed purpose of the Government to arm the negro, opened a new and more glorious era in our national history. Here also opened for chaplain Foster the path of a higher duty. The negro, whose cause he had so long and ably advocated, was already in the field, striking nobly for his liberty and manhood. Foster determined to give himself personally to his aid; and for this object applied to Gen. Wild, at Norfolk, for a position in his brigade, then organizing in that department. He received the appointment immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, and discarding at once the garb of chaplain, and breaking up the pleasant associations he had formed in the 33d, he reported at Norfolk to enter upon his new duties. He was at once assigned to the Third North Carolina Colored Volunters, (since made the Thirty-seventh United States Colored Troops,) with the rank of captain. That regiment was then in its infancy; but Foster being temporarily assigned to the Second North Carolina, did valuable service in raiding through the adjacent counters of Pasquotank and Prince Anna, liberating the slaves. Last spring when the regiment was organizing at Norfolk, he was indefatigable in his labors to promote the welfare and efficiency of his men. Performing for them the duties of commander and chaplain, he three his tricuts and the whole ardor of his large nature into the work. No man ever labored harder or more zeal-ously.

Butter opened the spring campaign with the advance up the James River. It is unnecessary to go over the details of our labors through that dampaign.

Sufflice it to say that his ardent zeal never flagged. On the Edith of September he joined the division for the details of our labors through that campaign.

ents and the whole ardor of his large nature into the work. No man ever labored harder or more zealously.

Butler opened the spring campaign with the advance up the James River. It is unnecessary to go over the details of our labors through that campaign.
Suffice it to say that his ardent zeal never flagged. On the 26th of September he joined the division tor duty on the river communication, and participated in the assault on New Market Heights. The country already knows the result of the assault, and the brilliant record which the freedmen made upon that eventful day. One of the strongest and most important positions about Richmond was carried and held at the point of the bayonet. At the close of the day's struggle, the thirty-seventh was moved to the left, and occupied that night Battery Harrison on Chapin's farm. Halt of the regiment was detailed for picker. Foster being of the number. We were in earnest conversation for an hour before he went out, and he seemed, if anything, to be more than usually affect inonate and tender in speaking of his family. We all anticipated that the marrow would bring a renewal of the battle, and he, though sanguine of success, yet seemed to feel a shadow of his coming fate. "If I fall before I see you again, tell my wife and little ones that Daniel Foster never shrank from duty, but fell with his face to the enemy." No nobler two dod bye," he said, as he wrang my hand at parting. "If I fall before I see you again, tell my wife and little ones that Daniel Foster never shrank from duty, but fell with his face to the enemy." No nobler twords were ever spoken or more truly fulfilled. In the enemy's assault upon us the following day he fell, pierced by a mortal hart. Yet, as he sank to the early, but fell with his face to the enemy." No nobler the more proposed of the sand and the deal himself facing the foe, and calmly folding his arms upon his breast, resigned his spirit to fold whom he had so faithfully served upon carth, if the convertible of the following his arms upon his br

morning, Nov. 28, a mounted guard came to my tent, and ordered my wife and children out of the camp. The morning was bitter cold. It was freezing harid It was certain it would kill my sick child to take hm. out in the cold. I told the man in charge of the guard that it would be the death of my boy. I told him that my wife and children had no place to go. I told him that my wife and children had no place to go. I told him that it was a soldier of the United States. He told my the all out of camp. He told my wife and family if they did not get up in the wagon he had, he would shoot the last one of them. On being thus threatened, my wife and children went into the wagon. My wife carried the sick child in her arms. When they left the tent, the wind was blowing hard and cold; and having had to leave much of our clothing when we left our master, my wife, with her little ones, was poorly clad. I followed them as far as the lines. I had no knowledge where they were taking them. At night, I went in search of my family. I found them in Nicholasville, about six miles from camp, They were in an old meeting-house, belonging to the colored people. The building was very cold, having only one fire. My wife and children could not get hear the fire, because of the numbers of colored people huddled together by the soldiers. I found my wife and family shivering with cold and familsed with hunger; they had not received a morsel of food during the whole day. My wife and children could not get hear the fire, because of the numbers of colored people huddled together by the soldiers. I found my wife and family shivering with cold and familshed with hunger; they had not received a morsel of food during the whole day. My wife and children could not get hear the fire, because of the numbers of colored people huddled together by the soldiers. I found my wife and family shivering with cold and familshed with hunger; they had not received a morsel of food during the whole day. My wife and the life to the inclease of the numbers of one whom s

JOSEPH MILLER. Witness-James A. Sinen, William Smith.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this twenty sixth as of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

E. B. W. RESTIEAUX, Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO BURN NEW YORK

Washington, Dec. 1.
The Secretary of State directs that the following lispatch be made known in New York and Philadel-

phia by telegraph :

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, }
BALTIMORE, Dec. 1, 1864.

"A letter just received from Annapolis at the office of The Baltimore American, from a paroled prisoner from Georgia, contains a statement which appears to be important in connection with the recent attempt to burn the city of New York. I send you the substance of the letter. It is signed by John H. Ripple, 39th Illinois Veteran Volunteers. He says when he passed through Savannah on the 19th, he was informed by a professed Union citizen that he would hear of the greatest city burning on record if the Rebels succeeded in the North, and that it was to come off in a very few days. The party went on to state that one Captain Montgomery, formerly of Baltimore, who before the war was in the livery business, was the agent charged with the duty of firing the Northern cities. Montgomery, he said, intended to burn New York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. He further said that the rebels in Savannah were high in expectation of soon learning of Montgomery's success, and that he was to receive a large sum of money if successful. The writer says he thought little of the statement until after his arrival. He saw the accounts in the papers, whereupon he deemed it his duty to make the statement for publication. Deeming it proper that this information should be communicated to the Government, I take the liberty of sending you this dispatch.

ALEX. FULTON." Respectfully, ALEX. FULTON."

THE INCENDIARY PLOT. In the Richmond Whig of July 24 appeared the following proposition:

"The Devoted Band .- It is believed that there are five or ten thousand men in the South ready and will-ing to share the fate of Curtius, and devote themselves to the salvation of their country. It is proposed that all who are willing to make this sacrifice shall arm themselves with a sword, two five-shooters, and a carbine each, and meet on horseback at some place to be designated, convenient for the great work in hand. Fire and sword must be carried into the houses of those who are visitive these believings upon their neighbor. hose who are visiting those blessings upon their neightors. Philadelphia, and even New York, is not be roud the reach of a long and brave arm. The mora recople of those cities cannot be better taught the virues of invasion than by the blazing light of their own bestliver.

None need apply for admission to the 'Devoted Band' but those who are prepared to take their lives in their hands, and who would indulge not the least expectation of ever returning. They dedicate their lives to the destruction of their enemies.

A. S. B. D. B., Rickmond.
All Southern papers are requested to give this no-

is the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family of Mrs. Washington; and as General Lee married into the family, it fell into his hands. It is a most splendid place, lying about west from the capital, on the opposite of the river. The mansion is large and stately, though somewhat decayed, and with the grounds around reminds one of an old English estate such as "we read of." It contains about eleven hundred acres, and since its confiscation by the Govern the such as "we read of." It contains about eleven hundred acres, and since its confiscation by the Govern such as "we read of." It contains about eleven hundred acres, and since its confiscation by the Government has been applied to a very good purpose as a settlement for freedmen, who manage it to very good advantage. I saw and talked with some of the slaves who were born and brought up on the place, and who know all about the Washington, Custis and Lee families. On the ground in the rear of the house is a cemetery, where are buried between seven and eight thousand soldiers. They are burying them constantly, at least fifty graves being already dug, to be filled as the bodies are sent from the front and other places. The graves are all made in a line, and a neat board, painted white, placed at the head and foot; and you stand at the foot and read on the headboard the name, title, company, regiment, age, and time of death of title, company, regiment, age, and time of death of the deceased. There are forts and fortifications to be seen from General Lee's place in every direction, and at least fifty thousand soldiers are stationed around Washington. It would make lively work should the traitors come down, thinking to take it. They know better. I looked into a window of General Lee's house, and saw the furniture standing just as he let it. better. I looked into a window of General Lee's house, and saw the furniture standing just as he left it four years ago, even to the brands in the fireplace. How he would rave to see his farm turned into a grave-yard! How God has confounded these rebels! Washington was to be theirs, New England left out in the cold, and a new government founded on the ruins of the old, with slavery for its corner stone; but what they thought their greatest good is new but what they thought their greatest good is not

turned against them.

That British Peace Petition humbug which was to help the rebels, has turned out a failure. Gov. Seymour would not touch it. Parker, or Barker, the ass who bore the bundle, then sent a note to Secretary Seward, in which he announced his "mission," but the Secretary sent him a fat flea for his ear; and after hearing all about him and his purpose, refused to allow him to present the petition, or to have an interview with the President. Parker, or Barker, bore a letter to Gov. Seymour from Sir Henry de Houghton; and that the baronet should have written to the Governor in such a manner is evidence that he knows nothing about our affairs. He should have addressed himself to the President, or to the Secretary of State, or some other person high in tederal official rank, at Washington, so at least to have evinced respect for this country and its government; and his selecting Gov. Seymour as his correspondent shows either that he is ignorant of our modes of doing business, or that hey are indifferent to him, and that he supposes we can be insulted with inpunity. Sir Henry is said to be the unfortunate holder of Confederate bonds of the nominal value of almost two million dollars. This accounts for the milk of human kindness which the baronet is giving down proceeds from his desire to have a course pursued which would render the funds he holds worth something; whereas now they are as worthless as the Mississippi bonds of Jeff. Davis, and they are no better than the Mississippi paper of John Law. The petition will be presented to Congress, which may lead to a discussion in which many amusing facts shall be brought to light, and the whole thing made light of.—Boston Traveller.

The bearer of the British peace address says he is not the converted infidel, Rev. Joseph Barker,

The bearer of the British peace address says he is not the converted infidel, Rev. Joseph Barker, but that Parker is his true name.

The "Black Laws" in Illinois. A petition from fifty thousand citizens of Illinois will be presented at the coming session of the Legislature of that State, for the repeal of the Black Laws of Illinois. Mr. Jones, of Chicago, a colored man of great energy, formerly a slave but now the owner of one of the finest buildings in the city, is among the most active in urging this matter.—Chicago Journal.

JEFF. DAVIS'S FIRST STEF TOWARDS A DICTATORSHIP. The Richmond Examiner and the Whig are extremely violent in their language towards Jeff. Davis for having recommended the repeal of the exemption of editors and newspaper employees. The Examiner says, "many of the people believe it to be the initial step to dictatorial powers," and in this connection hints at assassination as follows:—

Girardin tells his readers that a scheme of making atrick Henry dictator was talked of in the Virginia Patrick Henry dictator was talked of in the Virginia Assembly in 1779. Archibald Cary, meeting with Col. Syme, the half brother of Henry, in the lobby of the house, accosted him: "Sir, I am told that your brother wishes to be dictator. Tell him, from me, that the day of his appointment shall be the day of his appointment shall be the day of his death; for he shall find my dagger in his heart before the sunset of that day." And the scheme was abandoned, for all knew "Old Iron" would have made good his threat. There are descendants of "Old Iron" living in Vicencia and living in Virginia yet.

THE FRIENDS OF THE REBELS IN THE NORTH.
In the course of a debate in the rebel Congress on Saturday last, on the subject of State exemptions from military service, Senator Foote said:

"The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Miles) "The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Miles) says we have no triends in the North. I make issue with him. I say we have friends—good, true, valiant friends—in the North. Every vote given for McClellan was for peace. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote against Lincoln's African policy. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote given for an armistice. If McClellan had been elected, he (Foote) was prepared to make from his seat a proposition for a convention of the sovereign States North tion for a convention of the sovereign States North and South, and he believed that the South would If the South had met the North in convention, she would have proposed a lengue, offensive and defensive, with the North, for the strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, a liberal commercial treaty, and we should soon have the whole North American domain, and perhaps Cuba. We had no friends in Europe. It was folly to talk of it. We had more sympathizing friends in the North than in all the rest of the world."

REBEL ARMING OF SLAVES. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his evening sermon of last Sunday a week, referred to the rebels arming their slaves, in the following manner:—

"But, we are asked, what if the slave shall be armed "But, we are asked, what if the slave shall be armed against us in this terrible war? To arm the slave is to destroy the fatal element in Southern society—their aristocracy—and with the destruction of this element we destroy the cause of the rebellion. Let us pray they may arm their slaves. But it can scarcely be. The very proposition is a death synptom. It is not an argument of coming strength, but of present weakness. Many a desperate sickness might be cured if the nation had constitution enough to bear up under it. the patient had constitution enough to bear up under it, and withstand the medicine he takes; but there is no enough stamina in the South to withstand four dred thousand black soldiers in their midet."

A.S. B. D. B., Richmond.

All Southern papers are requested to give this notice a few insertions."

Some of the Democratic papers in New York are trying to prove that the attempted and successful incendiary fires there could not have originated with the Southern rebels, but the above is convincing evidence of their rebel origin.

Gen. Lee's Place. The following interesting extract is from a letter from an officer in the army, dated Fort C. F. Smith, Nov. 24th —

This afternoon I took a walk of about two and half miles to visit the rebel General Lee's place, that he left when he entered the rebel army. This place is the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family of the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the Custis estate, belonging formerly to the family and the family and the famil ROGER A. PRYOR'S ARRIVAL AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

OUR ARMY IN ALABAMA VOTING UNDER FIRE.
General Hatche, of the 8th, wrote to his father that he was in command of —— regiments of cavalry, then at Taylor's Springs, Alabama, watching and preventing the advance of Hood's army, then at Florence, having some heavy skirmishing. "All those who have a right are voting to-day—the reserve voting when the skirmish line is relieved. So we are actually voting under fire. As they vote for Lincoln and Johnson, an occasional shell hisses over the ballot-box, and the patter comes up from the swamp. When a regiment has voted, it gives a rousing cheer for Abraham Lincoln, and goes to its work again, with hope and assurance that he will be President of each and all the States of the Union before his present term expires."

ARLINGTON SLAVES RETURNED. It will be re-ARLINGTON SLAVES RETURNED. It will be remembered that several slaves on the Arlington estate, who were left free by the will of Mr. Curtis, but kept in slavery by Gen. R. E. Lee, ran away, were recaptured, whipped severely by the General, and afterwards taken to Richmond. A gentleman who has lately visited Arlington informs us that these have been released by Gen. Lee's son, and have returned to Arlington, free. The young woman who was so badly treated by Lee, and whose case was the subject of some controversy in the papers about the time of the rebellion, is among them, and is living near her aged and worthy parents.—N. Y. Independent.

SALE OF MONTICELLO. Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarie county, Virginia, was sold at auction on Thusday, under the virginia, was sold at auction on Thusday, under the sequestration act, for eighty thousand five hundred dollars. Benjamin F. Ficklin, purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age) brought twenty-three thousand dollars. A negro man was sold for upwards of seven thousand dollars.—Richmond Dispatch.

TO THE BENEVOLENT .- Thomas F. Small. formerly a slave, and for more than a year in the service of the United States, at the battles of Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks and other places, having, while sick, been left without help or care, froze his feet so that amputation became necessary; and not having been regularly enlisted, cannot receive a pension or pay from the Government; he, therefore, appeals to the sympathy of the kind-hearted to belp him in his efforts to obtain a sum sufficient to procure himself a pair of artificial logs—as in his present situation he can only move himself upon his knees. A portion of the sum needed for this purpose has been kindly subscribed by certain benevolent people in North Bridgewater; and it is very desirable that the whole amount should be made up speedily. Any donations sent to the Editor of the Liberator, or to Robert F. Wallout, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston, will be gratefully acknowledged. This unfortu-nate but deserving young man is about 20 years old, and his crippled condition demands the most compassion-

The following sums have been received by the subsc for the benefit of this young man, and will be carefully appropriated to procuring artificial legs for him :-

From John R. Manley, Boston, \$5 00
Mrs. Hannah Castell, Beeton, 1 00
A. Winsor, Jr., 1 1 00
Miss Rebecca Bradford, Raxbury, 2 00
B. B. Marshall, Milford, Mass., 1 00
Dr. Russell, 1 1 00
Alvan & Nancy L. Howes, Barnatable, 5 00
Miss E. H. Day, Lewiston, Me., 2 00

DIED-In this city, Nov. 21, Mr. Edward Francis

oged 53 years.
On the 24th of 11th month, 1884, at his residence, West Fallowfield, Chester Co., Pa., Trioxas Whiteon, an earnest and acceptable Minister in the Society of Friends, aged

He was one of the signers of the Anti-Slavery Declara ion of Sentiments at Philadelphia, and assisted in the formation of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was

He was buried on the 27th ultt., in the Friends' burial ground at Sadsbury. His funeral was attended by his widow and seven children, and an immense concourse loving and admiring friends, among whom were many col-

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the severe and protracted iliness of the artist engaged in transferring it to stone, is nowready, and will be furnished to subscribers immediately. Orders may be addressed to R. F. WALLCUT, Esq., Liberator office, or to the Publisher. Price \$1.50 per copy.

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

THE philanthropist sighs over the fearful list of human woes, incurable diseases, and premature deaths, which have been caused by inhaling the fumes of phosphorus and sulphur in the manufacture of common Lucifer or Friction Matches. The most ghastly of these diseases is Necrosis, the decay of the lower jaw bone. Thirteen of these cases, mostly young women, have been treated in the New York hospitals, within a few months: what then must be the aggregate of human suffering from these causes?

Humanity drops a Tear

of sorrow over the numerous cases of accidental deaths caused by the use of these easily ignited, inflammable agents. A truthful inscription upon many a little tomb

This Child was Burned to Death BY LUCIFER MATCHES.

Scarcely a week passes without a record of one or more children losing their lives by these dangerous articles.

THE PICTURE IS INCOMPLETE, dark as it is, without reference to the annual loss of val-uable property, which may safely be stated at millions of

FIRE WE MUST HAVE.

nd the Lucifer Match, dangerous as it is, has been regard ed as a very great convenience, when contrasted with the primitive mode of ignition, the rubbing of dry sticks toether, or the still more useful advance upon that mode

the old-fashioned TINDER-BOX, FLINT AND STEEL

While tolerating these Lucifers, (clearly as a choice of vils,) scientific chemists have, for more than a quarter of century, been experimenting upon the difficult problem of the production of instantaneous light and fire, in com-

bination with two important requisites,—

First, Freedom from offensive and injurious odors. Second. The insuring of perfect safety in its daily use as a match composition. The honor of the discovery be-

SCANDINAVIAN CHEMIST, who has produced, to bless mankind, the long-looked-for sichemy; and if it is true that he who makes two blades f grass grow where but one grew bofore is a public beneactor, will not the meed of a world's gratitude be awarded to him whose persevering efforts have resulted in proneing chemical combinations, the practical application of which in daily use will be the annual saving of thousands

f lives and millions of treasure? A MATCH INODOROUS AND SAPE. all will admit, is a valuable discovery, and these are the

NO SULPHUR OR PHOSPHORUS enters into its composition. Satisfied of its great value and superiority over all others, the distinguished inventor was awarded the Prize Medal by the Committee of the International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London, while all other Matches were excluded from the building

In order that the PEOPLE OF AMERICA may share with those of Europe the blessings of this invention, arrangements have been made for the working of the patent here, and an association formed under the name

The Universal Safety Match Co., who now offer to the citizens of the United States

A DOMESTIC MATCH, INODOROUS AND SAFE, A Safety Flaming Fusee, or Wind-Defier.

which neither wind nor rain can extinguish. A fair trial will verify the truth of our statements

JOHN P. JEWETT. General Agent of the Universal Sufety Match Company, NO, 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. P. S. A beautiful feature of this great invention is its adaptability to war compositions. Our arrangements are nearly completed for the manufacture of the neatest, safest

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

and most perfect wax tapers ever produced.

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3 1-2 miles North from the city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, is offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offers this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acres of as rich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are on this road thirty-seven miles of rail and board fonce, mostly new. St. Mary's Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of clear crystal water in the country, and one of the finest fishing lakes in the State. This lake is in the centre of the farm, and is a mile and a quarter long by one third of a mile wide. The surroundings of this lake are unsurpassed for beauty of secency. There are some eight or ten beautiful sites for residences on either side of the lake. No low marshy grounds connected with the shore of the lake. There are about 400 acres of timber, and 100 acres of the best marsh meadow land on the west side of the farm. The buildings are, the large Farm House, 88 by 56 feet, elevated 50 feet above the lake, commanding a view of a great portion of the farm and of the lake; also, a large frame Boarding-House, and even frame Tenements; two large Barns, 153 by 70 feet each, with stabling below for 130 head of cattle; also, four other Barns, 50 by 40 feet; also, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, 80 by 60 feet—said to be one of the best mills in the State; an Orchard of 800 apple and 1200 of the choicest peach trees, a large number of plums, cherries, quinces, and a great quantity of grapes and small fruits, too numerous to mention. Perhaps there is not a 1500 acre farm in the Union better adapted to cattle and sheep-raising than is this farm, every field of which has never-failing water. The land is moderately rolling, and no outlay need ever be made for manures. There is one of the most extensive but he are the state of the set in the butter of the State. FOR SALE. is this farm, every field of which has never-failing water. The land is moderately rolling, and no outlay need ever be made for manures. There is one of the most extensive Brick-yards on this farm in the interior of the State. A more beautiful residence cannot be found than is on this farm. A gentleman having sons to settle around him could arrange to make six or eight beautiful farms, each having a large front on the lake, with a beautiful sandy beach. Battle Greek City is one of the best markets in the State, and is 120 miles west and 162 miles east from Chicago on the Great Michigan Central Railroad. No situation is or can be more healthy. All the water on the farm is clear as crystal, soft and excellent. This farm affords a rare chance to one wishing to go into stock and sheep rasing; it is now seeded down to clover and time-thy. The farm, with all the stock, sheep, house utensits and 250 tons of clover and timothy. Letters of inquiry, addressed to me at Battle Creek, will receive prompt replies. I refer to Henry C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh and Parker Pillebury, who have visited the St. Mary's Lake Farm.

Battle Creek, Nov. 18, 1864.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE! CLARK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR-Vol. IX.-1865. SEVENTY-PIVE CENTS A YEAR.

Readings, Dialogues, Speeches, Music, Poems, Mathematics, Grammor, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c.

THE Publisher of this popular DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY, in order to reach all parts of the country, will seed the Visitors one year FREE to one passon, (who will act as agent,) AT ANY POST OFFICE in the United States. Address, with Swe cents, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, PUBLISHER. 1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

TH:

331 WASI

ROBERT

TERM

Four o

OLLARS, if]

All re relating to th directed, (Pos

1 Advert

times at five of three inserted ments inserted

The Aprivania, Ohi

The fo

paper, vis:-

WM LLOY

VO

OPINION

To THE P cation of the writing as to ing are allow were free on have been er service of the December, 18

l suppose i exist with reg ances to which outitled, has n ions of the stat., 599.) re-ment of perso the United S

by, authorized United States

trenchments of other labor, of which they m African descer and organized stent with the control of the control

President may

scent, who and

The first an

the persons of were mustere United States

indicate, are ployed under the lifthey are no should not be words of the

have just quot Now I think admit of doub

color who have mustered into organized with

regiments and done and are o

duty and serv

are not persons the statute to a I do not find

ion enumerate

those persons a constructing inte vice. The sect

labor, or any is they may be fo ever, by every tion of statute general author nature and qua and service, wi

cally enumerate formance of we authorized to be fore, I must so ferred authority

the service of th

the service of cl descent for the bar or any mill found competen er labor and mil general charact it had previous and designated. "relation shall cedent." Dwas sections are

words and clan Stat. 604.

AS TO T

The man who now has nations for beholders, Who dared to say his Government was made To lift the weights from off of all men's shoulders, Though for a time its purpose was delayed; While Treason's banded millions were arrayed, He had become the chosen Chief of State, Displayed the art that made those hosts afraid : While others wavered, traitors were elate, He calmly used his might to rule our nation's fate.

Born in a region famed in song and story, Where rugged hills have lovely vales between, Where pure, cold streams, like gleams of transient glory, At once will burst from bluffs that gape and lean, And sink again to hide their crystal sheen, Where cedars cluster in the forest shades, Their green boughs screen the deep, unseen ravine Where brooks will wind and sparkle through the glades,

A poor man's son, his lot was one of rigor: But toil and training in his early youth Gave mind and body their unwonted Imbued his soul with honesty and truth ; He was the man he seemed to be in sooth, A patriot such as could never feel That ruth for Treason with its serpent tooth Which shameless scoffers often will reveal, And haters of our land can never well conceal

His dwelling places, like his callings, vary, But helped to mould him as he was designed On wooded hills, or in the grassy prairie, The statesman's with the woodman's tact combined : Led by a judgment passion cannot cloud, A mind whose like we rarely ever find, With that uncommon common sense endowed, That lastly overmatches genius bright and proud.

He timely came, when Treason was defiant, From prairie lands beneath the sunset glow Our champion, and our rugged Western giant, To deal the traitor Southron such a blow That yet shall cause his utter overthrow; A living type of Freedom's cause and creed, Whose foe shall yet be baffled and laid low, The man most fit to do that glorious deed, And guide the "Ship of State" in peril's hour and need

And jokes that rustic hearers might applaud That he would be one of our country's glories, And live to send those edicts far abroad That made enslavers tremble and be awed, And meet the punishment they well deserved For fraud and crime they long had loved to laud; That power which other rulers tamely served, He ventured to defy, and have its arm unnerved.

Firm as that hill upon its wall of boulders, His faith was that our fathers had this aim : To lift the weights from off of all men's shoulders, Would live and strive and battle for the same : One glorious boon their valor should retain; came to just conclusion to proclaim Words that shall loose the bondman from his chain, And leave our country free from one huge guilt and stain.

Not only had he to contend with Treason, But with the loyal faint with one dismay ; Much was accomplished by a wise delay In his attack upon a power and wrong Despite their prejudice unduly strong, To even fight for Right he aptly won this throng.

May he and we behold the brighter day That lifts the weight from off of all men's shoulders And takes the strength of Treason quite away, And gives to Freedom all her rightful sway May be remain a man of rarer mould. His ray be light that never leads astray, His heart be warm, his judgment calm and cold, CYRUS WICK,

Company F, 17th Regt. Ind. Vols., Louisville, Ky.

MARYLAND IS FREE.

Raise me a little higher, boys ; Cap., read it o'er to me ; "We helped to wash away the stain, And Maryland is free! Yes, that was it; say, was it not? Pray, comrades, tell to me, Just once again before I die, That Maryland is free !

We helped to knock her shackles off, We helped regenerate, And wash away the awful sin Of our dear native State. Thank God He let me live so long This happy day to see ; For Maryland is free!

She is my only mother, boys, My own is in the grave ; I'm glad she said before I died, She'd no more hold a slave The air around seems purer, boys-The sky seems bright to me : A heavy weight seems off my heart For Maryland is free!

I will not last much longer, boys ; So listen, if you can; Please tell the folks at home how I Fought with Phil Sheridan; Just say I was no coward, boys, That I loved liberty ; And that I died upon the day That Maryland was free I hope to see this fight fought out,

And treason get its due ; But if He had not taken me, He might have taken you No. I am satisfied to die-He has been kind to me. And let me fall upon the day That Maryland was free !

The air seems growing darker, boys, And every breath I draw now, boys, Feels as it were the last. Dear Captain, read it o'er again-Our Father! pity me-Forgive my sins—yes, that was it; My Maryland-I'm free !

NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

We breathe more freely now the struggle's done The grandest civil triumph which shall stand

We trusted in the cause-we knew that Right Must conquer Wrong, however hard the fight : That not in vain by patriots had been shed The precious blood with which our soil is red.

No, not in vain ; to-day the pledge we give, That by that blood the Union yet shall live And from the strong lips of the loyal North

Faith in that promise makes my eyes to see Peace rising through the smoke of victory; And as the cloud of battle drifts away, I see the white dawn of a future day.

Above the din of war I seem to hear From tower and roof the sweet-toned bells of cheer Ring out the welcome tidings to the skies, While joyful passes on the air arise.

I see bold Freedom with a giant's stroke Hurl to the earth the bondman's heavy yoke; I see her strike from off his horny hands The galling thains and fetters where he stand I see a temple ; from its dome on high

A glorious banner greets the broad blue sky The starry emblem of a mighty land, Whose people all are one in heart and hand -Harper's Weekly.

The Liberator.

RATIONALISM IN THE CHURCH. A RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION AND ANNUAL CONVEN-

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIR-Rationalism is the subject of much mistake and misconception, and friends of truth will be glad to have it assume definite and intelligible positions, and explain itself distinctly to Worcester defines it-" [Theol.] Interpretation of Christian truth on the principle of human reason, or the adoption of human reason as a sole and sufficient guide, exclusive of tradition and revelation." The word is variously used in different works. Those Christians who accept it as descriptive of the religious systems which they embrac may be allowed to show in what sense they accept it. The writer of this article speaks for himself, and he thinks that professed Christian Rationalists throughout the world concur in his views on the subject. Every denomination of religionists, and every school both of religion and philosophy, is allowed to define its own positions and principles, and is entitled to be judged from its own showings. Hostile critics cannot

define religious denominations and schools correctly.

It has many dogmas in common with the Orthodox,

and receives the whole body of Orthodox truth and

knowledge, but rejects the so-called Orthodox delu-

sions; and it has some doctrines in common with all

honest and intelligent Infidels and Skeptics; but dif-

fers widely from both. It is in no danger of being

taken for Ortodoxy, or confounded with it; and noth-

ing can be more incorrect or unjust than to confound

it with Deism, Pantheism, Infidelity and Skepticism

The common charges of Deism, Infidelity, Panthe-

false and slanderous. Christian Rationalists are nei-

ther Deists, Infidels, Pantheists nor Skeptics, De-

ism exalts Natural Religion against Christianity,

which it rejects and disparages; Infidelity rejects

Christianity, either with or without a substitute, and

Skepticism adopts principles subversive of all historic

faith and knowledge of the invisible and remote.

Pantheism confounds God with his works. From all

these systems of error, delusion and ignorance, Chris-

tian Rationalism declares off, and stands aloof. It re-

ceives all that is proved, and all that is known to be

true, and rejects only beliefs known to be erroneous

As long as opinions are doubtful, it admits them as

doubtful, and only accepts them where all doubt is dis-

pelled. It has in it, therefore, no element of Infideli-

ty. Skepticism rejects valid evidence, and refuses to

tian Rationalism, but unchristian Irrationalism. Chris-

tian Rationalism admits evidence of every kind, and

draws its inferences and conclusions from the broad-

est fields of observation, and the most complete ag-

gregates of facts and evidences. It has in it, there-

fore, no element of Skepticism. It accepts all normal

and virtuous faith in Christianity; pursues all possi-

ble knowledge, both of its facts and principles; and

only disbelieves where unbelief is a duty, and faith a

It is willingly ignorant only where

believe much that is fully proved. This is not Chris-

ism and Skepticism, which are made against it, are

With the best intentions, they will often grossly cari cature and misrepresent them. Christian Rationalism is distinguished from all traditionary and arbitrary systems of Christianity, on the one hand; and from all systems of infidelity and skepticism on the other. It departs widely from the opin ions of Augustine, Calvin, Wesley, and others who follow them, as well as from the Roman and Greek Churches, and it deviates still more from the intidelity and skepticism of the English and French Deists. antheists and Atheists of the seventeenth century.

Few would have thought who heard him telling stories,

Though called to govern in our darkest season,

Before that rest, wherein the body moulders,

Silver Springs, Wilson Co., Tenn., Nov. 8, 1864.

mpossible or useless. Christian Rationalists are a school; they are not yet organized as a sect; whether they ever will be, remains to be seen, and will depend somewhat on the course of events. No founder of Rationalism as an organic body has yet arisen. Rationalism in its present attitude makes no war on any sect or denomination; it offers its divine light and love to all, and proposes to benefit and serve all. In a few denom tions it is freely tolerated, in most it is resisted and disparaged, and in not a few is hunted out and expelled. Rationalists are an unorganized party in all sects in which they are tolerated, and would quickly be found in all sects, if tolerated in all. This is well understood by the anti-Rationalists, and a thorough discipline and prompt exclusion of Rationalists fr their respective bodies is publicly advocated as indispensable to the preservation of the anti-rationalistic

faiths. This admission is constantly met with in Quarterlies, Sermons and Reviews, and deserves to be well considered. It is a virtual acknowledgment of the impotence of Orthodoxy and the power of Rationalism. Rationalism asks no factitious aids, and scorns them. It is perfectly tolerant of the old opinions, and only asks leave to reason them down. Against the truth, reason has no power, and no hostility. Rationalism arises naturally in all sects where it is tolerated; its disciples are numerous and increasing, and it would quickly appear in strength in all sects, if tolerated in all. It is a great blunder in any not to tolerate it. When not tolerated, occasionally i

appears in independent and earnest minds; and some that might otherwise be lights and pillars in their or ders; become, like Jesus among the Jews, stones of stumbling and rocks of offence and disquietude to

The sole first principle of Rationalism is respect for evidence as a ground of faith. Rationalism loves faith, and seeks to aid and strengthen it, but admits only a faith according to evidence. It is careful and anxious to believe all that is proved, and is just as careful and anxious not to believe the unproved. It takes the Scriptures and traditions of the Church for all they are, and all they teach, but only admits their legitimate showings. Any assumptions beyond these it repudiates and resists. On examining the Scriptures, it does not find them to be in all cases authentic productions of the persons to whom they are generally attributed, and judges them accordingly. It

finds some to be supernatural divine inspirations. In much that they teach, it finds them infallibly correct, and their teachings divine; in some of their teachings, it finds them erroneous, and the opinions of their writers requiring to be revised and corrected by the more extended and accurate information and discriminsting judgments of later times, and more advanced

> The supernaturalisms of the Bible it finds to be ficitious, equally with those of the Greek and Roman poets and historians, and rejects them on the same miracles of the Bible entirely destitute of any valid evidence in their favor, and bear destitute of any valid evidence in their favor, and bearing decisive marks of fiction. It does not reject and moral treat. His affluent and forcible diction, his them from the category of facts on infidel or skeptical grounds, as has been often done, but on those of the grounds, as has been often done, but on those of the most logical and convincing evidence. Its conclusions cannot be permanently discredited or resisted. We know the Bible miracles to be fictitious by the same rules by which we know any thing, and with the same

stages of human society and culture.

Every man who embraces the first principle of Christian Rationalism, to judge of the Bible and interpret it agreeably to evidence, is a rationalist. Every an who understands the divine laws of faith and knowledge must submit to them, and honor them. They come home to the soul with irresistible effect, nd command its unhesitating assent and love.

Rationalism is deemed by many to be destructive and disorganizing, and is hated and opposed as an enemy to true religion. All the true religion there is in Christendom is of the Rationalistic kind. Rationalism is disorgaizing as Jesus was, and as all the sons of God have been. It destroys errors and siams, and de tects and unmasks impositions and usurpations, but is profoundly reverent and conservative of all truth. It repudiates all fictions and sham miracles, but acknowledges with infinite delight the stupendous and true miracles of creation and Providence. These it finds in all ages and countries, and they speak to us of God and his power with irresistible finds no facts and holds no dogmas subversive of piety and virtue, but, on the contrary, all its faiths minister to both. The living and everywhere present God is the object of its great idea, ever present and acting speaking to men face to face as of old, meeting them on the earth's high places, and visiting them in its calm and secluded retreats, challenging love and good will by his present doings; and the present ewarder of all human well-doing. Man stands out to the eye of a Christian Rationalist the noblest of God's terrestrial works, capable of infinite adornments, and of inconceivably exalted gifts and glories in a high degree admirable and estimable for what he is, but infinitely more so for what he is capable of becoming under God's benevolent tutelage and lov Professed and declared Rationalists are few, com

pared with the millions that abjure Rationalism Many silently embrace its leading principles, and allow their divine light to shine but dimly. Profess ed Rationalists are found, however, in considerable numbers among the Lutherans in Germany and Re formed Churches of Switzerland, France, and Holland, and the Unitarians of Great Britain and the United States. Several clergymen and many laymen in the Church of England embrace Rationalistic views, and are either partially or generally Rationalistic. Some laymen and a few ministers among the Episcopalians and Universalists in the United States are Rational ists. The Clerical profession is proverbially conser vative in all denominations. If it were more inde pendent, it would be less conservative, and more progressive. Independent conditions favor indepen nd manly thinking, and dependence tends in the op posite direction. Good men will resist it as well a they can, and truly brave souls will seek and accept the truth, whatever crosses it may impose, and a

We have said that Christian Rationalism is yet chool, and not a sect. What is to be its future? Is it to continue a school? or to emerge into a sect? Is it to decline and die, as many Christian schools and sects have done? or is it to become general, perma nent and dominant? We think it is to become gen eral, permanent, and dominant; and advise good men to prepare for its progress, and clear its track. It has all the elements of progress and power. It is the kingdom of truth and of God, and all its influences men are benignant and elevating. The weapons of its war are mighty, and the ages are its inheritance All things serve it, all sciences, all arts, and all good men. Its truths are precious and valuable. They are the gems and pearls of the universe. They are too valuable and too much needed to be laid aside in napkins, and buried out of human sight with decaying carcasses; and demand the open field of conflict and victory. Its lights call for light-stands, and cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely under beds

But Rationalists have something to do to publish their great salvation, and make it effective. They cannot afford to stop with barren negatives; they must work with high and ennobling positive truths. Their great implements of labor, like those of all true religionists, are true doctrines of God and of his laws. These must be noted and wielded by the Rationalist oldier. They are the sword of the divine spirit, and the ax and hammer for the erection of its magnificent edifice of regenerated souls. God and his laws must be cried in all ears, exhibited to all eyes, and every where loved, honored, and adored. Rationalists, as such, have not begun to work out their highest service, nor make proof of their divine ministry of happiness. But the time has come when this must be

done; the age calls for it. Rationalists have yet done for Rationalism, where would have been the Protestant Reformation? Without another Luther, it would have been nowhere. If as a watchword of piety and progress might have slumbered with the dead of old; and its untold triumphs have been unattained. If John Robinson had done no more for Congregationalism, Congrega tionalism might have never established itself in America, nor inaugurated the reconstruction of all human social order on the basis of justice and equality in the independent and free Republican govern

of the United States. Lutheranism, Methodism, and Congregation started from small beginnings at a recent period, but have accomplished mighty works. A still mightier and nobler work is on the hands of Rationalism. Shall that also be done? Time will show; and as in the past, some of its developments will be matters of great surprise to those uninitiated into the mysteries of the future. But the future is not all a blank. From the beginning of the world, and all along th tract of ages, great events have cast long and portentous shadows before. It is so now. The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, and has some glimpses of things to come. Rationalism must live and grow with the ages, and gild them with divine glories. It must perform its divinely appointed task, and fill the world with light and love. It is the complement of Lutheranism, Congregationalism, Methodism, and all other imperfect systems of Christianity. that have preceded it, and must accomplish fully what they have attempted and failed to effect. Let us then he known as Rationalists, and make our principles known; let us demonstrate their efficiency and power by applying them to their appropriate ends of human vation and advancement. If they will not make nobier, braver, better men than the traditionary delusions which they seek to displace and supersede, they are also shams, and should be given up; but if they meet man's necessities fully, and lift him up to the Godlike and divine, they are themselves of God. Let them be put to the test of an experiment.

Finally, let us have a Rationalist association onvention, and come together from our different desary week in Boston, shake hands together, compar views, consider questions of policy, truth and duty and address ourselves to saving [at last] the world; the true end and object of the mission of Jesus, and of all true Christianity

Yours, most truly, LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

'TIS WELL. Mr. Lincoln is the first citizen North, whom the honor of a re-election to the Presi-dential office has ever been conferred. The preceding two-term Presidents have been Washington, Jeffer-son, Madison, Monroe—all from Virginia—and Jackof Tennessee.

Theodore D. Weld, as was pre-

A confectioner in New York got up a Thanks giving cake for the Ladies' Home Mission, which was 20 feet long, 22 inches wide, and 16 inches thick. To make it it took 1000 eggs, 175 pounds of flour, 125 pounds ot sugar, and 80 pounds of butter. Rather expensions

THE BRYANT FESTIVAL.

We are permitted to publish (says the Chicago Tribase) the following letter, received by a gentleman of this city, from a lady who was a participant in the honors paid to WILLIAM CULLER BRYANT, the venerable poet and patriot. The charming sketchy description of the occasion cause it to be read with interest :

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1864. MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I believe that I promised in the summer to write you from Long Branch, but I found the fascinations of seaside life too many for me. My old accustomed pen-pleasure was entirely thrown in the shade, while as for reading or any me. My old accustomed pen-pleasure was entirely thrown in the shade, while as for reading or any other intellectual enjoyment, the only thing of the sort which I indulged in was an occasional perusal of the newspapers or the last Atlantic. One evelance of the description of the sort which I suffered, myself; for a dress fabricated ning, however, we had in our large drawing-room a literary treat which I shall not soon forget. Daniel Dougherty—one of the most brilliant members of the Philadelphia Bar—and as genial a man as I ever met, recited us several dramatic pieces, including a very powerful ballad of the Irish Rebellion by Richard Larol Shiel.

served, even among grey-haired men, several who were moved to tears, as they might well be, for the reciter's pathos and eloquence were thrilling. His dramatic power was wonderful; and did I not know his eminence in his profession, I might say that a superbactor had been spoiled in the lawyer; but it is only fair to suppose that he could excel in either position. Speaking of actors—Edwin Forrest, who speak at our hotel, also gave us some recitations. The dining-room was pleasant, even into the content of the dining-room was pleasant, even into the content of the dining-room was pleasant, even into the content of the dining-room was pleasant, even into the content of the content of the content of the lobster of the content of the content of the content of the lobster of the lobster of the content of the lobster of the lo spent a week at our hotel, also gave us some recita-tions. I was not fortunate enough to hear him, having gagements of the political campaign prevented participation in the entertainment we were then joying—the festival in honor of William Cullen Bryant's 70th Birthday, given by the members of the Century Club in this city.

As might easily be imagined, this was an event of reat interest. Not only were the best representa-

tives of our own most cultivated society present, but Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Albany, and other Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Albany, and other towns, contributed some of their most distinguished citizens to honor the anniversary and enliven the

vening.

I have appended a copy of the programme which

ORDER DRYANT FESTIVAL. ROOMS OF "THE CENTURY," Nov. 5, 1864.

[Mr. Bryant was 70 years old on the 3d of November but the celebration was appointed for the 5th, that being the regular monthly meeting of the club.—Not by you correspondent 1. orrespondent.]
1. Address to Mr. Bryant by the President of the Cen

ary.

2. Response of Mr. Bryant.

3. A chant for his 70th birthday. By Bayard Taylor dusic by Louis Lang.
4. Responses and recitals of Poems, by the guests of the

ntury.

5. Presentation to Mr. Bryant of a portfolio, to contain ished sketches by more than forty artists, members of nisted sacrons of the Century.

6. Letters from absent friends, and further responses by

Intermission for conversation and refreshments.
Addresses by guests and members of the Century

This programme was carried out to the letter, and seemed to give great satisfaction. We were fortu-nate enough to arrive in time for the opening of the exercises, and pushed our way through a crowd as bejewelled and perfumed, as beautiful and artistic as one ever sees in the most aristocratic of our salons, to the great drawing-room of the club house, where the centre of attraction was standing on the platform, listening with quiet dignity to the address of the President, Mr. Baneroft. Around the bard, in all directions upon the walls, hung handsome decora-tions in natural flowers, drapery and gilding—in-cluding several quotations from Mr. Bryant's poetry cluding several quotations from Mr. Bryant's poetry surrounded by wreaths, and a harp hung with garlands bearing the letters W. C. B. For these as well as the other artistic adornments of the Anniversary, we had to thank Messrs. John H. Gomlie and Louis Lang, together with other artists and men of culture in the Club, who had assisted the Committee on Art and Literature.

Though a great historian, Mr. Bancroft is not an eloquent or agreeable speaker. His evident love of fore going home, mingled in the crowd and listened to the gentlement who were unrestrainedly talking to

Though a great historian, Air. Bancrott is not an eloquent or agreeable speaker. His evident love of the object of his eulogy, and his admiration for him, redeemed the congratulatory address from the charge of dullness; still we were agreeably relieved by the graceful response of Mr. Bryant. This was delivered with as much vigor of voice and manner, with as ality as if he had

years younger.
In fact, despite Mr. Bryant's silver hairs, it is diffi-In fact, despite Mr. Bryant's silver hairs, it is diffi-cult to think of him as an old man, which, by the way, said in as many different forms as the English lan-guage or human ingenuity make possible, was the substance of Mr. Bancroft's speech. He exhausted his vocabulary in his use of adjectives, and at the close of every eulogistic period the audience re-sponded with bursts of applause. He constantly assured Mr. Bryant that though this was praise— "great praise," it was not flattery, in acknowledge-"great praise," it was not flattery, in acknowledgement of which the latter bowed with a modesty, and replied with a coolness, which to me, seemed posi-tively wonderful. With charming ease and raillery. he facetiously warded off all the compliments which had been thrust at him, and skilfully drifted into a heautiful acknowledgment of the American genius which either present or absent on this occasion had been connected with his own career, referring parbeen connected with its own carrier to those who joined in the festival by presence or letter. He spoke of his early friends, the Poets Dana, Fitz Greene Halleck and Pierpont; then of Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier, de at home but sending regrets; then of Emerse Holmes and Street, who were present, and finally of our younger poets, Bayard Taylor, Stoddard, Willis, Boker, Stedman, Aldrich, and that brilliant artistbard. Buchanan Read.

The chant, with words by Taylor and music by Lang, was now sung by three little Trinity choristers ges' dress and plumed turbans. The voices of boys were remarkable for resonance and puri-

ty. Their execution of the sweet and appropriate, but somewhat difficult music was very good. They sang with a harp accompaniment, in a little gallery or "chamber on the wall" projecting above the door of the saloon, and attracted much attention by the singularity both of their position and their costume.

Mr. Emerson was next called upon for a speech. He began in his usual conversational, deliberate and almost hesitating manner, but his thoughts soon flowed into the smoothest channels of sneech and he he smoothest channels of speech and he address as beautiful as it was characteristic. ed into the smoothest channels of sp In fact, if I had heard no one but himself, and seen gorge themselves with encomium like boa-constrictno one else, I should have felt repaid for the trouble ors with rabbits, and thus being able to subsist for no one else, I should have felt repaid for the trouble of preparing to attend the festival. Among other

"You, sir, are regarded by this brilliant audience as the modestest of men. The American people would generally be astonished to hear you called a braggart. Yet you are the most arrogant of men—

The American people elastic to a marvel; their digestion calm as consumptions of the second stress of the s

were usevery where, and hold us in willing vassalage."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was next, if I may use such a common-place expression, "called upon the stand." She looks the very embodiment of my ideas of a Pythoness. I am sure she would have adorned the tripod if she had been born in that station of life. She has just the pathetic and well-measured voice for oracular manifestations; and while reading one of the rown poems, as on this specific occasion, looks remarkably inspired. She was received with much applause; and was followed by Mr. Boker and Dr. Holmes, whose characteristic and charming verses applause; and was followed by Mr. Done: and Dr. Holmes, whose characteristic and charming verses were so much the poetic feature of the evening that I should deeply regret not having time to get you copies of them now, were they not shortly to be printed in a pamphlet memorial, with all the other contri-

By this time the guests were very glad to adjourn to the large supper saloon and sitting-room, thrown open into each other, down stairs. Here the choicest

edibles were spread in appetizing array—one extremity of the hall being occupied by a table containing brimming Knickerbocker bowls of century punch, (Father Prout would have given his oldest breviary for the recipe.) claret punch and lemonade, flanked by all the trickeries of the French cakebaker. These constituted a permanent base of supplies for anybody who chose to help himself or a lady.

At the opposite end of the hall, a table ran en loaded with the delicacies for which the century cuisine is so famous—oysters, raw, scolloped and stewed; lobster and chicken salad, boned tur-

"for this occasion only," as they say of the star com-binations, came out of the hungry crowd a perfect bill of fare. The chicken salad, as if it wished to avenge the shades of all the fowls sacrificed on Mr. Bryant's altar, made me the vicarious sufferer of wery powerful ballad of the Irish Rebellion by Richard Larol Shiel.

The audience was profoundly attentive, and I observed, even among grey-haired men, several who were moved to tears, as they might well be, for the

tions. I was not fortunate enough to hear him, having through sheer fatigue done an unwonted thing—retired for the night at half-past nine—but if one might judge from the most boisterous applause and the general satisfaction expressed, the next morning, I should say he was at least as entertaining as Mr. Dougherty. I was again reminded of the latter last night in a conversation with George Boker, par excellence the poet of Philadelphia. We were joining in regrets that Mr. Dougherty's absorption in the engagements of the political campaign prevented expecting to hear him. The poems that were read expecting to hear him. The poems that were read expecting to hear him. The poems that were read expecting to hear him. The poems that were read ion deeply regretted by all who were present, and expecting to hear him. The poems that were read were graceful tributes, and received sincere ap-

Those of us who had felt too weary to return up stairs, and had been satisfied with the attractions of the supper room, moved like myself and Mr. L— into a good sized ante-chamber at the left of the entrance hall, brilliantly lighted, hung as full as the walls could hold with pictures by our first artists belonging to the Club, and enlivened by groups of appreciative spectators.

Le Clear, one of our strongest portrait painters, exhibited a head, modelled with his characteristic

vigor. There was another head—a charming ideal of Stone's—that of a beautiful girl, with dreamy blue eyes and golden-brown hair. The flesh tints of the picture, always managed with the tenderest feeling by this artist, were unusually delicate and real. In by this artist, were unusually delicate and real. In the warm, palpitating light thrown from overhead, the lips seemed almost to glow and the shapely chest to undulate with the breath of a fresh young life. Hennessey, who has lately perfected some lovely picennessey, who has lately perfected some lovely pic-res taken from studies made while he was one of tures taken from studies ma our party last summer at Long Branch, exhibited a perfect gem of genri art. Everything about it was beautiful—the pose of the lovely girl's figure just coming from a walk across the autumn-tinted fields; wreath of bright frost-turned leaves swinging care lessly from her down-dropped listless hand; the clouds above—the earth beneath. But that portion of the picture which held me spell-bound was a pure stretch of amber sky, so exquisitely delicate and significant, that it irradiated the entire view with both tender light and pensive sentiment. I had previously seen it in the Artist's own studio, where it showed to still better advantage by the sunlight which came through a quaint Gothic window, and fell across an ivy clambering from a pot carved with

to the top of the sash, whence it drooped in a graceful maze of tendrils. Kensett, Gifford, Haseltine, Whittredge, Lang, C. P. Cranch, Cropsey, and number of our other prominent artists were also well represented on the Century walls upon this occasion. The monthly meeting nights of the Century are always honored by such a display on the part of ar-

The dear men who laugh at women's fondness for praise, demand just as much flattery as we do, and like it full as well, only they take it in a different way. They have a business-like manner both of ing and receiving it. They do the thing by whol sale—we women by retail. It is well understood among them that if A says a good thing of B, the latter must respond in a similar tone, thus: "I need hardly say that, in referring to the most brilliant or-

That bandeau of pearls is superb—just the thing for your complexion. Do tell me, am I a fright this evening?" Whereupon Angelica assures Scraphina that she never saw her look more charming, repeats some pretty compliments she has heard paid her triend, and winds up with "Did you hear anybody

mosphere of compliment. At all manner of fea-tive and political gatherings they load each other with an amount of flattery which would quite break down the slender shoulders of a woman. The protracted periods without a fresh supply, present reparing to attend the restival. Among other equisitely graceful and appropriate figures or similes used by him was this, which I give nearly in his own ords. Addressing Mr. Bryant, he said:

You, sir, are regarded by this brilliant audience the modestest of men. The American people the modestest of men. The American people clastic to a marvel; their digestion calm as con-

The ladies, to whom Mr. Bryant addressed some of his most graceful compliments, comparing them to flowers and other pretty things, hoping they might drink from the fountains of eternal youth, or failing to get that, (which may possibly happen through an oversight of the Croton Board,) that they might always have their faces irradiated by the beauty of that same kindness of heart which had induced them to pay him the honor of their presence—these ladies, I was about to remark, got enough praise to last them—I don't wish to exag-

the legend, "Je meurs ou jem 'attache,"

plates.

During this period, I became convinced of a fact

ent of the profession, I mean the Hon. B who now stands before you," etc.

B—" It is needless to observe that I experience

unaffected pleasure in receiving commendation from one so well qualified as the Hon. A to understand excellence by the study of his own career," etc.

Men do not fish for compliments, as women do—
or if they fish, are not, like us, content with catching

minnows. Nothing short of a Leviathan satisfies them. With innocent affectation of simplicity, a lady in the cloak-room says to her bosom-friend: "Angelica, dear, do tell me, is my waterfall properly pinned on? Your hair looks perfectly lovely

say anything about me?"

Thus they go on, sweetly bespreading each other pages' dress and pinned turbans. The voices of the seed of the see

Athene that it was found impossible to efface it without destroying the statue, you have engraved your name over the rocks and the valleys, and the forest portals and the granite walls of our whole American scenery, so that your personal associations tyrannize over us every where, and hold us in willing vassalage.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was next, if I may use such a common-place expression, "called upon the tand," She looks the vary conditions the shear of the common terms of the feat that Mr. Bryant is seventy years old, I should say, after a long and careful mathematical calculation, that he received on his festival night enough praise to last him the entire remaining term of his natural life, even if he never went to sleep again, but sat up all the year round to think about it. The other poets present being younger, and in a few cases more vigorous accounts.

enough praise to last them-I don't wish to exag gerate, so I will say-down stairs and into the cloal

All classes of guests agreed that they had passed, ander the hospitality of the Century Club, one of the most agreeable and momorable evenings of their

DECEMBER 9.

GREAT RAILROAD DISASTER

We have to record the most extensive We have to record the most extensive and full casualty ever known in this country. Yesterlar morning, at an early hour, a very large training Orange, N. J., en route for the White Houe, Washington, D. C., under the charge of chief training the trip through in twelve hour. The train we the trip through in twelve hour. The train we very heavily laden with merchandise shipped by New York Jew house, August Belmont, and All the copperheads in the country were passessed, and the country were passessed unded into taking an excursion trip by the edge of deadhead tickets. Horatio Seymour, of New York was the conductor, assisted by Franking-Press. the anticate reverse the conductor, assisted by Franklin-Piere, was the conductor, assisted by Franklin-Piere, L. Vallandigham and Joel Parker. Ben. Wa was appointed to hold all the money received fares, and wore a hatband marked compensation. For convenience and comfort, the

For convenience and comfort, the passess were classified in the cars; the fogies under the charge of Robert C. Winthrop and Millard Rimore, the short boys under John Van Barea as Capt. Rynders, the mountebanks and minutes in by Jack Rogers and Marble, editor of the Weit and a few clergymen marshaled by the very let. C. Chauney Burr and H. J. Van Dyke. The were several cars that were intended to be attact to the train that did not make the connection—as from Canada with George N. Saunders conduct, and a roomy one from New York, filled with George words "friends," were both detained by the unwarrantable interference of a man named let. Seymour's unwarrantable interference of a man amed legismin F. Butler, who came to New York last well jamin F. Butler, who came to New York last west to stop a spell. The cars were gorgeously demoted with such elegant mottoes as the following:
"Butler has riz," "Abe Lincoln is a gorila,"
"Little Mike's the b'y, be Jabers," "Niggers for

"Little Mike's the b'y, be Jabera," "Nigger for slaves, Irishmen for our masters." "We are coning, brother Jeff." "Let us change our bue." "Here's your spaniels for you, Mass Davis." They moved out of the Orange depts gally to the tune of Dixie, though the engineer besitated, when the final moment of departure came, about stepping on the platform, and was at last only go on board by a little experiment of Fernando Wood, who pulled him into the train backward by his Engineer McClellan was dressed in the on board by a little experiment of Fernando Wood, who pulled him into the train backwards by his coat tail. Engineer McClellan was dressed in the full rig of a Major General, for which his Unde Sam paid. He was very nervous, and remarked that he should prefer a gunboat to a ride on such a contract of the prefer and provided was a new one higher than the should prefer a gunboat to a ride on such a part of the prefer as a new one higher than the state of the prefer as a new one higher than the prefer as a new one higher than the prefer as a new one higher than the prefer than the prefe locomotive. The engine was a new one, built Chicago last August, but on a plan designed h Cincago has August, but on a plan designed by Benedict Arnold, and subsequently improved by Aaaron Burr and John C. Calhoun. It was but to the order of Jeff Davis, and bore the enguing name of "Cessation," which was adopted as a flight change from the original designation "Secsation.

It occasioned a good deal of remark that hardy any soldiers took passage on the

any soldiers took passage on the train. There were some men named Grant, Sheridan, Sherman Hooker and Dix around, who very ungenerous expressed doubts as to the safety of the trait at the ability of the engineer, and it is supposed the prejudiced the "blue coat boys." Beades, the conductor of the train refused to have an Application. flag on the engine, and the soldiers have a stubbo feeling of prejudice on that subject. Notwith standing these slight drawbacks the train moved of with the good wishes and cheers of all the relationships in Lee's army, all the British aristorate, and the pirate Semmes and his friends. From all that can be learned from the incoherent talk of the few survivors of the sad catastrophe, it appears the there was trouble from the very start.

The engineer and his fireman Pendleton quereled, all the trip, about the method of firing w

and the conductors and the fare taker were constant ly giving contradictory orders to the brakenes and nervous conservative old gentlemen pulle frantically at the bell-rope, giving engineer McClellan no end of trouble. Just how the accident happened, no one can tell now, but certaint ithat before the train got half way through, there was a shocking smash-up. The locomotive exploied, the cars were all piled up in fragments, the track was torn up, and such a multitude of passengen fatally injured that it is doubtful if their n ever be ascertained. Some assert that an old Illi-nois joker, familiarly called old Abe, caused the disaster by putting a rail on the track; other that the fireman Pendleton let too much water out of the peace tank upon the fire in McClellan's boiler; others that Vallandigham ran the train off the track by dropping an "O. A. K." stick of timber under the wheels; still others that the engineer wa frightened by suddenly discovering "a nigger in his wood-pile" on the tender, and overturned the lo comotive by attempting to change his base too sudenly. Whatever be the cause, there is no doubt of the complete wreck of the whole train and the of the complete wreck of the whole train, and is fate of the excursionists. There are but slight fragments of the more distinguished persons that are recognizable. Ben. Wood is missing altogether, except his 4-11-44 badge. Fernando was recognized by a copy of the statute of limitations in his trousers pocket; Horatio Seymour and Vallandipham were found locked fast in each other's arms. ham were found locked fast in each other's arms, and crushed under the weight of certain "dr] goods boxes" that contained bogus soldiers was Governor Parker was badly bruised, and lost is 've sight, so that he "can't see it" Pendleton was pitched headlong into a nasy dith filled with secession mud, which choked him; and m for the engineer, he was blown so much light than Gilderoy's kite, was so minutely palvered, that there is no occular proof that any sed min ever existed. The funeral of these exi will very soon be attended in Richmond, Va, by Jeff. Davis and all his cabinet, and it is carrelly reported that U. S. Grant may attend, not, hosever, in the character of a mourner. There will no more trains run on this road, as the compa ing made bankrupt by this calamity wind up its affairs. The Union line, hower is in good running order.-Jersey City Times.

A RAFT IN MID-OCEAN.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Posts H. B. M. STEAMER SWORDFISE,

Inside Sandy Hook, Nov. 12 This vessel cast anchor here two hours as assage of twenty-two days from the Cape of Go On Friday morning, 10th inst. degrees North longitude, 66 degrees West, the la out in the foretop descried a strange looking sip on the lee bow, which, on nearing, proved to is

So singular a circumstance threw the ship interest excitement. The Captain ordered a had aunched immediately, supposing the people to have scaped from a foundered vessel, and of course in the course in the people of the scaped from the scaped from a foundered vessel, and of course in the scaped from a foundered vessel, and of course in the scaped from the scaped f aft with a number of people on it. siring to be picked up. By this time we were we in hailing distance, and the steamer was nearly A jury-mast was rigged on the tionary. A jury-mast was rigged of they ran up a flag and cheered lust tain never swears in English, but is addicted to ort of Persian oath. "By the great es," he cris

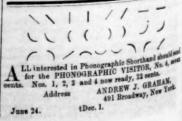
There were about twenty-five men on the and we'll give you a despatch to take it.

The raft was now close under the lee of and a rope was thrown out to it, which the to while a barrel of whiskey was slung off. as they got it safe, they let go the rope, they had tied their despatch. On opening appeared a list of passengers, which the aloud. The first name on it was James "By thunder," cried the Captain, "that's cago platform!" A cheer and a yell went the the raft as the sail was spread again The clerk went on reading the names. as follows: James Guthrie, Geo. H. P. Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, C. L. ligham, S. S. Cox and nineteen others.

When last seen, the raft was making reparently on a bee-line for the coast of Africa.

Respectfully,

BULLJACE



Applying the act before me, I authority to end vice soldiers of statute, (as it do tion for tion for such au bor and service listed to perform, ture, order and and service spe for the performs cially authorize descent " descent."

In my late of Rev. Samuel H the 54th regime expressed this a of July 17, 1862 or to any to the same than the same tha

er to authorize t er to anthorize of any person of any person who might be n who might be n ces of labor and competen. This view find ceived the approper of 1862, than 195 the President of the President of the proper for the proper fo

are. In these was authority for the descent as Unite act, if under cit that colored volument of the colored volument of African of Afri me other law f

I find the law of color referred of Congress in fe of those persons, bounty to be girlething to be a forces of the Uraand critical examples.